THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 90. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* on the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVES A BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGES the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's highly concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states. *That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is a placable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and he syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from souring. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 1048 TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

Highly Important Documents.

JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS OVER EX-REBEL GUERILLAS.

Can Confederate Outlaws be Indicted for Murder, Arson, Robbery, Etc.?

CASES OF DICK McCANN, W. C. KAIN, AND GEN. REUBEN RODDY.

Gen. Grant Recommends Their Release.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Sharp Letter from Gov. Brownlow.

THE GREAT INTERESTS INVOLVED

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the Nashville Dispatch, 12th.

An application for the release of J. R. McCann, W. C. Kain, and Reuben Reddy, late of the Rebel army, now held as prisoners at Knoxville under indictment in our State Courts, has been made to General Grant, who forwarded it to the Secretary of War with the following endorsement:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, March 10, 1865.—Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that the prisoners, J. R. McCann, W. C. Kain, and Reuben Roddy, be unconditionally released—the acts for which they were arrested and confined having been committed when civil law was subverted and in their capacity as soldiers.

If they are not released I would respectfully urge that instructions be given for their immediate trial by military commission.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

Subsequently the Secretary of War addressed the following letter to Governor Brownlow:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 27, 1866.—Sir:—The attention of this Department has been directed to the cases of J. R. McCann, W. C. McKain, and Reuben Roddy, late Rebel prisoners of war discharged on parole, who are now held in custody by the civil authorities of Tennessee, to answer indictments against acts done during the Rebellion. The accused allege that at the time of the commission of the acts for which they are indicted, they were in the Rebel military service, and that their acts were justified by the laws of war, or cognizable only by military authorities, and also that under the parole they gave as prisoners of war, they cannot be lawfully held to answer for their prior acts during the war.

Without deciding the questions presented by their defense, it would be desirable to avoid any possible conflict of authority, unless required by the public welfare. I would therefore suggest that if you could direct the civil prosecutions to be abandoned, leaving the parties to the cognizance of military tribunals, for their alleged offenses, all possibility of conflict between military and civil authorities would be avoided. I would, therefore, respectfully ask you to do so.

I should be glad to hear from you, whether this course meets your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To his Excellency Governor W. G. Brownlow, Nashville, Tenn.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S REJOINDER.

To this letter Governor Brownlow has replied as follows:—

KNOXVILLE, April 6, 1866.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Your letter of the 27th ult., relative to J. R. McCann, W. C. Kain, and Reuben Roddy, now held in custody by the civil authorities of Tennessee, was handed to me the day before yesterday, by John M. Fleming, Esq., just from Washington, acting as counsel for the prisoners. I stated to Mr. Fleming that I had no authority to release a prisoner held in custody by our State Courts before his trial and conviction, and that I would take legal advice before I acted in the matter, the case being one of importance. Upon reflection, however, I have concluded to write you from this point, and before my return to Nashville. The facts in the cases of at least two of the prisoners, as they are understood in East Tennessee, do not harmonize with the representations made to you. Mr. Kain's acts were not "justified by the rules of war;" and as to Mr. Roddy he quit the Rebel service before the surrender of Lee, and crossed into Kentucky, where he took the oath, and was paroled without his case being understood. But I will not argue either case. If the parties are tried and convicted in the Courts of the State I will then pardon them, or decline to do so, according to the testimony in each case, and my convictions of duty.

Tennessee was admitted into the Federal Union in 1796 and during the seventy years of her existence as a member of the Union, there is not a case on record in which her Executive has assumed such power as is contemplated in the release of these prisoners in advance of a trial. Were I had no agency whatever in procuring the indictment of these prisoners, and whilst I am ready in defense of the right to shoulder all just responsibilities, I am not willing for the indignant curses of the enraged and injured Union men of East Tennessee to be heaped upon me, for the exercise of authority which they know that I am not authorized by law or usage to exercise. The Court in which these men were indicted was organized by my illustrious predecessor, the Military Governor of the State, and the Judge who presided was commissioned by him before the commencement of my administration. Each of the defendants was arrested by military order, and sent to Knoxville under military guards, and turned over to the civil authorities. The defendant Kain was arrested in Connecticut by order of the President, at the request of the civil authorities. They were members of what is styled by the Rebel authorities a "drum-head court martial," and in that character are charged with having ordered the execution of three civilians, by hanging, whose only offense was a resolute espousal of the national cause. I have not examined the indictments against them, but I understand they are charged with other offenses.

Whether these men were properly or improperly turned over to the civil authorities; whether they were only amenable to the military authorities; and whether their acts were justifiable by the laws of war, are all questions which I have no legal or constitutional power to decide. I have an *opinion* upon all these points, and you may very readily infer what that opinion is. The Judiciary of the State is entirely independent of Executive interference, and an official direction from the Executive to even an inferior court, to abandon a prosecution, would not and should not be approved by the people.

I, therefore, most respectfully decline to give any direction to the judicial authorities of this place, in relation to the three cases to which you call my attention, but leave the whole matter in the hands of the Courts, who I have no doubt, will acquiesce in any order emanating from the President or the military authorities. It is proper for me to add that the President has pardoned and paroled worse men than these, and turned them loose upon the country; and should he regard these men as "well and loyally disposed," and have no constitutional scruples in his way, he will, of course, order their release.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

—It is said that a successor to Bishop Colenso in the See of Natal has been selected, but several of the bishops differ from the primate, and will refuse to recognize a second bishop in the same see.

—The Count of Flanders has gone to Italy to study the most remarkable architectural monuments in that country, intending to have a palace built for him in Belgium on the old classic model.

DEARING MURDER.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS TO-DAY.

Antoine Probst Believed to Have Been the Only Assassin.

EFFORTS TO ARREST SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICES.

The Arrest of Another German.

HE MAKES CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS

Supposed Stolen Articles Found on Him.

HE IS BELIEVED NOT TO BE THE "ACCOMPLICE."

Germans Taken into Custody and Discharged.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

Speculations Based Upon Probst's Statements.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS TO-DAY

The Incidents of the Burial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The examination of the prisoner by the Mayor and our admirable Chief of Police was so fully reported in our issue of yesterday, that very little is left to say to-day. The following facts are an appropriate addition to the statement of yesterday:—

Antoine Probst, the murderer, reached the County Prison between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday, and was at once placed in the cell, on the second corridor, convict side, recently occupied by Berger, the murderer of Miss Watt. He showed no signs of emotion, spoke freely to such of the officers of the prison as asked him questions, and, when dinner was served to him, he ate somewhat voraciously.

To one of the Inspectors of the Prison, who conversed with him in the German language, he told the story of the murders much as he had narrated it to the Mayor, but entered more into detail, describing how they were done. To this gentleman he said that he was from Baden, where his father and mother and brother and sisters reside. It was during this conversation that he, for the first time, showed anything like sensibility, and it was when he was asked what his parents would think when they heard of the commission of the dreadful crime by him. A tear was then observed stealing down his cheek. One of the officers of the Prison put the question to him:—"How was it, if you killed the boy, as you say, and your companion killed all the rest, that the boy was killed in precisely the same manner as the others were?" He paused for a moment, and then answered—"*He told me how to do it!*" Such an answer, probably the best he could give, is calculated to increase the doubt of his having had an accomplice. The last time Probst was visited yesterday afternoon he had a Bible in his hand, and appeared to be reading it.

The police made an arrest, yesterday afternoon, of a man answering the description given by Probst, and took him to the County Prison, where he was confronted with Antoine, who at once said he was not the person. The man was then discharged. While Chief Franklin was at the Prison on this business, he had a further conversation with the prisoner, and asked him more particularly as to the manner of the killing of Mr Dearing and his niece; and as it differs somewhat from that given before the Mayor, we add it to the above:—

Q. What were you doing (was asked) when Gauther killed Dearing?

A. I was holding the horse. Gauther knocked Dearing down with the axe as soon as he got from the carriage, and his niece started to run, when he caught up with her, and striking her alongside of the head with the axe, knocked her down. He then cut the throat of both.

Q. How did the woman's bonnet get in the house.

A. I took it off her head and carried it in.

The bonnet was examined, an old-fashioned one, which came well over the face, and no marks of blood could be found upon it, or any indication that it had been on the ground.

The prisoner visited the saloon of Mr. Lickfeld, No. 445 New Market street, on Sunday last, and again on Monday, where he slept. He left on that day and returned again on Wednesday. On Thursday he returned again and remained until nearly 7 o'clock, when he left in company with a man whom the police are now endeavoring to find. Probst, while in Mr. Lickfeld's saloon, on Thursday, read the account of the murder, as given in the German *Demokrat*, but nothing in his conduct led any one to suppose that he had anything to do with it.

The carpet-bag which Probst said was taken by his accomplice, Gauther, was found yesterday at Mr Lickfeld's saloon, where Probst had left it. A pair of ear-rings, some trinkets, a revolver and a discharge from the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, made out in the name of Antone Probst, were found therein. Mr Lickfeld was taken to the prison and he recognized Probst as the man who left it.

Late last evening the detectives discovered a watchmaker in the Eleventh Ward to whom Probst had offered a gold watch for sale on Wednesday. It will be noticed that Probst, in his statement to the Mayor and the officers, asserted that his accomplice took the watch, and yet the watchmaker identifies the prisoner by the absence of his thumb.

The following additional particulars were obtained yesterday in reference to the Dearing family:—Christopher came to this country seventeen years ago from Dublin, Ire and. Soon after his arrival he engaged in the service of Commodore Engle, and remained in it for several years. After leaving the employment of the Commodore he went to Maryland, and was there for a time. Upon his return he went into the milk business, and from that took to droving. In 1855 he married Julia Duffy, his first cousin, who was a few years older than himself. Miss Dolan, his cousin, had been but about six months in the country. Her mother paid a visit to Ireland last year and brought her over. Her age, as fixed by members of the family, was twenty-nine years. On the day she reached this city, the last seen of her alive, she had just left the house of her uncle, in Burlington, and the compound interest notes she had with her were to purchase Government bonds with. Mrs. Dearing has a brother living in New York, who reached this city on Thursday.

At an early hour this morning a rather dilapidated, cross-eyed German was arrested on Lamokin pike, Twenty-second Ward, near Holmesburg. His movements, appearance, and various other surroundings gave rise to the suspicion that he might be the supposed accomplice of the murderer Probst. He is a tall, slim German, dressed in a suit of dingy light-brown, and very dirty looking in personal appearance. He wears a brown moustache, and has a dark colored head of hair.

He had with him a valise containing a coat, a quantity of ladies' undergarments, a ladies' black dress, several handkerchiefs, two of which were marked respectively, "N. M. V.," and "Boyd," a pair of gold sleeve buttons, containing the letter "A," a patent lead pencil, and a variety of other articles. But unfortunately he *had not a bile on the neck* and his height was too great to answer the description of the (what is now thought to be) mythical accomplice.

When arrested the German was somewhat agitated, and told most conflicting stories regarding his whereabouts, and the manner in which he obtained the articles in his possession. He stated that he was going to New York, but his movements indicated that he was going in an entirely different direction, and was making for Cattersville, near Germantown. With regard to the woman's dress and underclothes, he stated that they belonged to his wife, who ran away from him.

When questioned with regard to the murder he denied all knowledge of it, but it was subsequently ascertained that he knew all about it; but while in the cars, on his way to the Mayor's office, he asked for a newspaper, and as soon as he received it he turned at once to the account of the murder and commenced reading it, although he previously stated that he could neither read nor write. A pair of gaiter (men's) shoes were found in his possession, which had evidently been worn, and he stated they were his and had been worn by him, but they were found on examination to be much too small for him.

It can almost be assumed that the man had no connection whatever with the murder, but Chief Detective Franklin has detained him in custody for a further examination.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The Pennsylvania Indemnity.

The President has also approved the bill appropriating $800,000 to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for money expended for the payment of militia in the service of the United States.

The Reconstruction Committee

had another meeting yesterday, and agreed to report another lot of testimony on Monday next. There are about twenty witnesses whose testimony is quite voluminous, and though it has all been taken on behalf of the President's policy, it is fully as damaging to that policy as any that has yet been offered, probably none more so than that of Mr. Stephens, who is still wedded to the State right of secession, and who, with his people, still believes that they had a right to secede, and still have that right. Among the witnesses are ex-Provisional Governors Sharkey and Johnson; and among the military officers is an affidavit from General Sheridan, not very flattering to the reconstructed Texans. Stephens' testimony alone is about four columns in length.

Democratic Efforts.

Green Clay Smith's Johnson Club have marked five Pennsylvania Congressional Districts in which their energy is to be concentrated in that State for the purpose of preventing the return of the present Republicans. The Committee have subscribed for several thousand copies of a weekly paper printed here, which they are sending out franked all over these districts, in order to try and get up a third party, or get a number of Republicans to unite with the Democrats. Ohio and Indiana will receive the attention of the Committee next, but if their enthusiasm decreases as much in the next ten days as it has in the last ten, the whole affair will probably be abandoned, except by those make a profession of, and live off, such clubs.

The Booth Rewards.

A communication was received by the House yesterday from the Secretary of War, stating that no final report on the decision of the Commission who, several months ago, divided up the rewards offered for the arrest of Booth, Harold, and Atzerott, has yet been made. Why there is so much delay is one of the mysteries of red tape that even Congressional inquiry cannot fathom.

Soon after the execution of the assassins, Judge Advocate Holt and Adjutant-General Townsead were appointed by the Secretary of War a commission to examine the claims for the rewards offered by the Government for the apprehension of the assassins. A notice was published that all claims must be filed before January 1, 1866. The time went by, and the claims were patiently examined and a report was made by the Commission, who submitted it, with the accompanying testimony, last February. The claimants are all growing restless at the delay, but are still waiting here to try and solve the problem.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, April 14, 1866.

There was a fair business doing in Stocks this morning, but prices continue unsettled. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 51@52½, the latter rate a decline of ½ on the closing prices last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56@56½, the former rate a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 117½, no change; Norristown at 64, an advance of 1; and Philadelphia and Erie at 22½, no change; 29¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 55 for Minehill; 56 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; and 45½ for Northern Central.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 10-40s	91½	200 sh	NY & Mid	b30	7
$50 U S 7 30s Aug.	100¼	300 sh	do	lots	6
$500 do. July	100¼	100 sh	do	b30	6
$1225 do July sm	100½	500 sh	do	b30	6
$800 Pa 5s	trans 85	300 sh	do	lots	6
$500 do	86	200 sh	do		6¼
$10500 City 6s, new	92½	100 sh	Read	s60	51½
$400 do	92½	200 sh	do	lots	52
$1200 do	92	200 sh	do		53
$1000 do	92½	700 sh	do	lots	52
$900 do	92½	100 sh	do	s10	51½
$2700 C&A 6pcbds	97	100 sh	do	s5	51-94
$2000 Phil. & E. 6s	90½	200 sh	do	lots b5	52
100 sh Penn R. lots. c	56½	200 sh	do	lots. s5	52
12 sh do. c	56½	600 sh	do	lots.	52
100 sh Mest'v	43½	300 sh	do		52
300 sh do. lots. s5	43½	100 sh	do	b10	52½
100 sh do	b30 44	700 sh	do	s60	52½
100 sh Del Div	46½	11 sh	Cam & Am		117
100 sh do	46½	15 sh	North'n R		64½
100 sh do	b5wn 46½	300 sh	Ph & E	b5	22½
300 sh Mapc s	10 3	100 sh	do	b30	22½
25 sh Lehigh Nav	57½	10 sh	Mech Bank		28
200 sh Union Canal	6	1 sh	24 & 3d		70½

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	126½	12 M.	125½
11 A. M.	125½	1 P. M.	125½

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	125½	126½
American Silver, 5s and 10s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	125½	126½
American Silver, 5s and 10s	119	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	10½	10½
" " July, 1864	9½	10
" " August, 1864	9½	9½
" " October, 1864	8½	8½
" " Dec., 1864	7½	7½
" " May, 1865	4½	5
" " August, 1865	3½	3½
" " Sept., 1865	2½	3
" " October, 1865	2½	..

THIRD EDITION

THE FENIANS

Important from the Border—Mutiny on Board the British Sloop-of-War "Pleiades"—She Puts to Sea Suddenly—First Fenian Victory—Body of British Soldiers Whipped Near Calais, Etc. Etc. Etc.

EASTPORT, Me., April 13.—The British man-of-war *Pleiades* went to sea very suddenly yesterday afternoon. It is said that fifty of her crew mutinied and were put in irons, and hence the departure of the vessel. The men of the other English cruisers have been tampered with, and similar difficulties are expected.

Yesterday a party of English soldiers crossed from St. Stephens to Calais, where they got into a dispute with some Fenians. A fight ensued, which resulted in their being driven back over the bridge which crosses the river between the two towns. No lives were lost. The citizens joined the Fenians in the fight.

A steamer from Boston this morning brought about two hundred more Fenians. They are quartered in the town.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Sheridan's New Order Against Mexican Emigration—The Southern Methodists—Great Railroad Controversy—Muster Out of Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—General Sheridan has issued an order that all persons embarking from New Orleans for Vera Cruz, Tampico, or Matamoras, Mexico, must have passports from the Provost Marshal. The order causes much remark. The papers say it is aimed against the Rebel colonists.

The ship *Porter*, which was burned at Apalachicola, had 1400 bales of cotton aboard, half of which was saved in a damaged condition. A contract has been awarded to remove the cotton at forty per cent. of the valuation. The vessel and cargo are insured in Liverpool.

The Methodist Conference is still engaged in the discussion of the Bishop's veto.

The Jackson Railroad discussion continues lively. People are divided in opinion as to its merits, some regarding Robb's consolidation scheme of the Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee Railroads as a grand one, and others calling it iniquitous. The discussion produces much feeling.

The Missionaries here say they have assurances that Davis will be released on parole to remain in the State of Mississippi.

The 97th and 88th United States (colored) Infantry have been mustered out of service.

A general order from military headquarters in Alabama orders the muster out of all volunteer troops by the 15th inst. After this order has been complied with, the regular infantry will be the only troops left in the State.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A Colored Man to Test the Case of His Privileges as a Citizen Under the Civil Rights Bill—Close of the Southern Fair—Receipts, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—A negro got into a car which runs to Towsontown, yesterday afternoon, and took a seat among the white passengers. The conductor ordered him out to another part, on the platform appropriated to colored people. He refused to go, asserting that he was now, under the Civil Rights bill, a citizen entitled to all the rights and privileges of white men. The conductor insisted that he could not retain his seat, and seeing he might be roughly handled, the negro left the car, took the number thereof, and is about to bring suit in the United States District Court, under the Civil Rights bill, to test his rights as a citizen.

The Southern Fair closed last night. It is supposed that the entire receipts, from all sources, will be about two hundred thousand dollars.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

BOSTON, April 14.—A special despatch from Washington to the *Advertiser* says:—"Preparations are being made to hold the regular term of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond next month, and the trial of Jefferson Davis, for high treason, may be expected within two months."

The Tennessee Dead-lock.

NO QUORUM IN THE SENATE—GOVERNOR BROWNLOW SENDS HIS MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE, ETC.

NASHVILLE, April 13.—The Senate has not yet been able to secure a quorum.

Governor Brownlow's message has been received by the House.

The Confederation Troubles—The Ministerial Difficulty in New Brunswick.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., April 13.—The Governor of New Brunswick has accepted the resignation of the Anti-Confederation Administration. No new Cabinet has been formed.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—The brig *Mary Jane*, from Porto Rico for Baltimore, with sugar, went ashore on Wednesday night on the coast of North Carolina. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The steamships *City of Paris*, *Fulton*, *Atlantic*, *Scotland* and *Bavaria*, sail for Europe this morning taking $50,000 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton is dull at 51 90. Flour has advanced 5c.; sales of 9000 bbls at $6 90@7 15 for State; $8 40@11 25 for Ohio; Canada nominal; Western; Southern firm at $9 05@11 25. Wheat 5c better; sales of 300 bbls at $2 40 for ; advanced 1@2c; sales of 7000 bu. Beef steady. Amber Indiana. Corn unchanged. Lard quiet at Pork firm at $25 62½@25 75 for . Whiskey and lower. Chicago 16½@18c. Whisky and

NEW YORK, April 13.—Illinois Central, 114; and Rock Island, 113; New York Central 92½; Michigan Southern, River, 109; Canton Company, Reading, 104½; Hudson, 73½; Erie, 72; Western Union Telegraph Company, 55; United States Express Company, 52½; Missouri Company, 55; United States Coupons, 1868, 106; Ten-forties, Coupons, 1862, three-tenths, 100¾@101; Gold, 92; Treasury, April 13.—Cotton is depressed; sales of 1200 bales at 35@36c. for low middlings; receipts of 1868, 18,000 bales; receipts 13 000 bales; sales of 1500 bales; stock in port, 168,000 bales; sales of to choice, 20@21c., in good; sales of export, 8800 bales. Sugar dull and drooping; Coffee, 14¼@14½c. Flour—Superfine, $7 37½@7 60; fine, mixed and yellow, 85@88c. Oats, 53c. Mess Pork, 28c. Bacon—Sides, 15½c; Shoulders, 13½c. Lard, 25. Tobacco—Fair, 14@16c. Sterling exchange, 133½. Gold, 126.

THE FUNERAL.

Burial of Victims of the Late Murder

EXCITING SCENES IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE.

Bodies Exposed to View.

IMMENSE NUMBER OF VISITORS AT THE UNDERTAKER'S.

Starting of the Funeral Procession.

THE ROUTE TO ST. MARY'S CEMETERY.

Services at the Graves of the Deceased.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The funeral of the victims of the late atrocious murder, full accounts of which have been published in THE TELEGRAPH, took place this afternoon, from the residence of Mr. Simon Gartland, the undertaker, in Thirteenth street, above Chesnut.

At an early hour a large concourse of persons commenced to assemble in front of the house where the mangled corpses were laid out.

Among the multitude thus assembled were many who gave full expression to their views in reference to the murder of the Dearing family and others immediately associated with them, and the universal feeling among all present was that the crime thus committed should be speedily atoned for by the guilty parties.

Various modes of punishment were suggested, according to the view taken of the sad event by the parties in question. The crowd, becoming much augmented, pushed their way up the steps leading to the house in question, and, in earnest tones, many plead for admission.

In order to prevent access to the house by unauthorized persons, a posse of police was stationed on the steps, and all who claimed the right of admission were required to present a ticket showing their claim to be genuine.

The bodies were laid out in neat shrouds and placed in coffins, having on their lids the names of the deceased in order, with silver plates to designate them, as follows:—Cornelius Carey, died April 7, 1866, aged 17 years.

Elizabeth Dolan, died April 7, 1836, aged 25 years.
Emily Dearing, died April 7, 1866, aged 2 years.
Anna Dearing, died April 7, 1866 aged 4 years.
Thomas Dearing, died April 7, 1866, aged 6 years.
John Dearing, died April 7, 1866, aged 8 years.
Julia Dearing, died April 7, 1866, aged 45 years
Christopher Dearing, died April 7, 1866, aged 38 years.

At the hour of 10 o'clock, the gate leading to Mr. Gartland's house was thrown open, and all having tickets of admission were permitted to enter, for the purpose of viewing the bodies as they lay in their coffins. The scene was most solemn and affecting. Old and young, as they witnessed the mutilated remains, gave vent to their feelings of sympathy by suppressed sobs, which at times became almost audible, in spite of their endeavors to suppress them. As the crowd passed in front of the different bodies, they were required to leave the premises by the front door, in order to make room for those who followed them.

At the head of the coffins were a number of candles burning, according to the usage of the Catholic Church. A large chandelier was also lit, in order to allow all present to have a fair view of the bodies. At the hour appointed for the solemn procession to move the vehicles containing the corpses, pall-bearers, and a number of policemen were, arranged in front of the building in the following order:—

Police in ambulance of the Good Will Fire Company.
Pall-Bearers in ambulance.
Hearse containing remains of Cornelius Carey.
Hearse containing remains of Miss Elizabeth Dolan.
Ambulance containing the remains of the four children:—Emily Dearing, Anna Dearing, Thomas Dearing, and John Dearing.
Hearse containing Mr Dearing.
Hearse containing Mrs. Dearing.

The carriages, in which the family of the deceased were seated, together with the relatives and some of the immediate friends then followed.

In proceeding to the final resting-place of the dead, the funeral cortege passed over the following route:—Down Thirteenth street to Chesnut, down Chesnut street to Tenth, down Tenth street to Passyunk road, down Passyunk road to St. Mary's Cemetery.

All along the route, as the solemn procession moved slowly along, the streets were lined with spectators, who appeared as a general thing, to be impressed with the solemnities of the occasion.

On their arrival at the ground, a large concourse of persons was found assembled, all of whom with but few exceptions, observed the most solemn and respectful deportment.

The coffins were then removed from the vehicles and taken to the enclosure, where the last solemn tribute was paid to the memory of the deceased by the officiating clergyman, who was accompanied by his clerics, and who, according to the custom of the Church of which the departed were members, sprinkled the coffins with holy water, reciting the anthem, "If I have sinned, what shall I do unto thee, O thou preserver of men? why hast thou set me as a mark against thee, so that I am a burden to myself? and why dost thou not take away my sin, and make me righteous before thee? for now shall I sleep in the dust; and if thou seek me in the morning, I shall not be found." In connection with the De Profundis of which he said, "Eternal rest give to them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them," "I shall not observe iniquities," was then repeated, and were recited:—

The following Psalm: Lord, thou hast been my refuge from generation to generation. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made, thou art God from everlasting, and world without end. Thou turnest man to destruction; again thou sayest, Come again, ye children of men. For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday, seeing that is past as a watch in the night. As soon as thou scatterest them they are even as a sleep, and fade away suddenly like the grass. In the morning it is green, and groweth up; but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered. For we consume away in thy displeasure, and are afraid at thy wrathful indignation. Thou hast set our misdeeds before thee, and our secret sins in the light of thy countenance. For when thou art angry all our days are gone; we bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told. The days of our age are threescore years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow, so soon passeth it away, and we are gone. Who knoweth the power of thy wrath? even according to the fear of thy displeasure. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Turn thee again, O Lord, at the last, and be gracious unto thy servants. O satisfy us early with thy mercy, that we may rejoice and be glad all our days. Comfort us again now after the time that thou hast plagued us, and for the years wherein we have suffered adversity. Look upon thy servants and their works, and direct their children. And the glorious majesty of the Lord our God be upon us, and prosper thou the work of our hands upon us; O prosper thou our handy-work. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Deliver me, O Lord, from eternal death, at that dreadful day, when the heavens and earth shall be moved, when thou shalt come to judge the world by fire. V. I am struck with trembling, and I fear, against the day of account, and of the wrath to come; when the heavens and earth shall be moved. V. That day, a day of wrath, of calamity, and misery, a great and most bitter day, when thou shalt come to judge the world by fire. V. Eternal rest give to him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him. Deliver me, O Lord, etc.

Lord have mercy on us. Christ have mercy on us. Lord have mercy on us. Our Father, etc. V. Lead us not into temptation. R. Deliver us from evil. V. From the gate of hell. R. Deliver their souls, O Lord. V. Let them rest in peace. R. Amen. V. O Lord, hear my prayer. R. And let my cry come to thee. V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

O God, to whom it belongs to show mercy, and to spare, we humbly beseech thee for the soul of thy servants, which thou hast commanded to depart out of this world, that thou wouldst not deliver them up into the hands of the enemy, nor put it out of thy memory forever, but that thou wouldst order them to be received by the holy angels, and conducted to Paradise, their true country; that since they have believed and hoped in thee, they may not suffer the pains of hell, but take possession of everlasting joys, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

The ceremonies attending the burial of the victims of this brutal murder were among the most solemn of any ever performed in this city. The vast concourse of persons then quietly withdrew from the ground, filling the various avenues for squares around with long lines of mourning sympathizers.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Coup d'Etat—A. J.

From the Tribune.

The organs of the Administration, from the Richmond *Examiner* down to the New York *News*, are busily devising plans for "abolishing" Congress. It is amusing to read their many-hued schemes for getting things right again, and placing the nation on the "true basis of national unity." It seems to us that valiant gentlemen who fought like Trojans to keep out of the Union for five years should not particularly complain if they are permitted to pray five years longer before coming in again. Possibly, if any one of the seedy gentlemen now hanging around the doors of the Senate or the House, hoping to enter upon the green fields of mileage, and stationery, and books, and gab, and gasconade, had been asked two years ago whether he would accept a position in the Senate, he would have asked the memorable question about thy servant being a dog under certain circumstances. Time and occasion often change wrath into felicity, however; and if President Johnson has any offices hanging heavily on his hands he can find greybacks in abundance to relieve him.

It is not for the mere love of office that we scold the poor Rebels. The hope of getting the largest amount of pay for the smallest amount of work, which lies at the basis of office-love, is as ardent in the hearts of the manly Southerners as among the Democrats of Tammany Hall, or the cleemosynary editors of starving newspapers. We do protest mildly but firmly against the scheme now pervading the Rebel press of entirely destroying Congress, abolishing the judiciary, reducing the army, and placing us under the care of Mr. Andrew Johnson. We do not make this protest from personal dislike to Mr. Johnson If we are to be owned by one man, perhaps he will be as kind to us as any person else, and see that we have work and feed and clothes. We do not dare to doubt Mr. Johnson's willingness to enter upon the task. Our worthy President has never been especially censurable for the absence of a willingness to do anything that pleased him. The change would be economical. We should not have immense printing bills to pay—long columns of gab from valuable Representatives—cartloads of *Globes*, and reports, and other printed paper, which go to develope the country-grocery and trunk-lining interests, an extended judiciary system, with the inexhaustible following of marshals, and clerks, and criers, and jailors—not to speak of the huge telegraphic bills we are compelled to meet every morning for long speeches.

We have no doubt Johnson could run the machine for half-cost; and, by dismissing half of our officials, the demand for labor in the Western territories would be largely met. There might be some hard feeling among those gentlemen of the Senate and House who would, of necessity, according to the *News'* plan, be hanged as "Benedict Arnolds." But, of course, we cannot please everybody. The summary execution of Sumner, Stevens, and Phillips would unavoidably be conceded. Mr. Sumner has no children, and would, therefore, leave no inconsolable widow to mourn his loss. Thaddeus Stevens is quite an old man, and a little hanging would only anticipate the destiny which all of us must contemplate at the age of three score and ten. As for Mr. Phillips, his not being hanged is one of those anomalies in American civilization which the President owes it to his country and his God to reform. We could wish it in the interests of oratory. Wendell would make us a good speech—far ahead of Emmett's, we have no doubt—and dying speeches, first-class, are hard to get. The rope around the neck might add unusual pathos; but the tears would be pardoned to the singularity of association.

We began this article intending to be very severe upon those gentlemen who were proposing to do away with Congress, abolish the Supreme Court, overthrow our liberties, and place us in the hands of a ——, well, we will not be harsh! We intended to rebuke these vile conspirators, as men whom earth would refuse to hide, whose very dust would poison the worms, with several other very fine and striking phrases. But, as happens to all fair minds, the close analysis of the subject has compelled us to pause. Providence made A. J. President. Should we not improve on Providence, and make him Dictator? Why all this red-tape and fuss about Congress and Courts? It would have taken Congress ten years to agree upon a proclamation like that declaring "Peace"—a proclamation so self-evident, that we were surprised it had not been made six months ago. Cavilling people have said that it meant nothing—that it no more made peace than an almanac makes summer. But this falsehood we have triumphantly exposed by showing that, in the matter of rations alone, it saves the country from $2·50 to $3 per day. Can other Presidents say as much? It requires but a hasty calculation to show that at this rate the President would only have to issue 247,091 proclamations a day for ten years to pay off the whole public debt—an enterprise which any public-spirited man, especially when he had the job of managing the United States, would not hesitate to undertake.

We are becoming so enraptured with this scheme, that unless we change the subject and close our article, we shall find ourselves going as far as the veriest Copperhead—in favor of A. J., chasing Congress out of the Capitol, and decorating the grounds around the White House with the swaying bodies of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Stevens. How comfortable it would be to rest forever in Andrew's gentle bosom, with no care, no elections, no taxes, nothing to vex us! It might annoy us to find all the Presidential spoils going to the *News*, and the *World*, and the *Freeman's Journal*; but when that time comes we shall no longer print the *Tribune*, for the duties of this paper are to end with the millennium, and we shall no longer fret over endless editorials, and ceaseless narrations of news, and vain efforts to improve and ennoble the world. We shall be in that extreme felicity of repose of which Mr. Seward is regarded as the most conspicuous living representative, wherein everything is altogether lovely while the anserine bird occupies a conspicuous position. The attainment of this will terminate our humble work, and consummate every earthly desire.

The South and its Friends—The False and the True.

From the Times.

The ex-Rebel Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Stephens, entertains views in reference to the duty of the Southern people which differ widely from those inculcated by the ultra Democratic journals of the North. The *World* would have the President nullify a law which happens not to meet its approval; and what the President may disregard, the people cannot be expected to respect very conscientiously. This is the logical result of our contemporary's teaching. It means the annulment of a law constitutionally enacted, or it means nothing. If by the President, because infringing upon the rights of States, why not by the executive or judiciary of the States? And if by these, why not by the people of the States, should the President or the local authorities not come up to the standard pronounced proper by the *World*? The *Daily News* does not hesitate to say so in plain terms. It does not mince matters after the fashion of the *World*. What it thinks it speaks; what it means it says. And this is what it said about the Civil Rights bill yesterday:—

"The passage of the Civil Rights bill by the revolutionary assemblies at Washington, is pretended by the radicals to be a sixth instance of the enactment of a law by Congress, 'notwithstanding the President's objections.' It is to be seen whether this infamous pretension is to be recognized by the President; or, if he shall lack the firmness and the courage to resist it, whether the people themselves will submit to it."

There is room for mistake here. "It is to be seen whether the people will themselves submit to" a law which the President may "lack the firmness and the courage to resist." Which we take to be a polite way of inciting said people to resist the law, by force if necessary.

While journals which vie with each other in their bids for Southern circulation thus endeavor to foster disaffection, and to promote and justify another rebellion, Mr. A. H. Stephens entertains the conviction that the people of the South should—and his belief that they will—accept and obey the law in good faith. Upon this point the *World's* Washington correspondent shall be our witness. In a despatch printed Thursday, purporting to epitomize Mr. Stephens' testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, concerning affairs in Georgia, these sentences occur:—

"So far as he was capable of judging, the people willingly accepted the new condition of affairs which the Rebellion had brought about. He said he did not believe there was any considerable number of persons in the South who were not in favor of carrying out to the fullest extent their obligations to the Government. He thought the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto would have a good effect, for it would indicate to the people in the South the temper and determination of the dominant party in Congress."

Instead of recommending the people among whom he lives, and whose lot he shares, to violate the law, Mr. Stephens would have them promptly and cheerfully submit to it, even though it be the Civil Rights bill. He desires that they shall interpret that bill as an indication of the "temper and determination" which predominate in Congress touching the civil rights of the freedmen; his evident hope being that the States themselves will meet the views of Congress, and so avoid collision. Mr. Stephens wants no more nullification—no more Rebellion. He accepts "the new condition of affairs," with all its consequences, and attributes the same sensible disposition to the great majority of the citizens of his State.

Herein, then, are the true and the false friends of the South made manifest. The noisy Democrats of the North, speaking through their journals, recommend to the South a line of conduct which, by bringing it afresh into conflict with the national authorities can but add to its mortification and its misery; and they do this simply and solely to further their own partisan ends. The true men of the South, on the contrary, submitting honorably to the exigencies of the situation, are anxious that there shall be no misunderstanding on the part of the people as to the conditions entailed upon them as consequences of the war. They recommend cheerful obedience to the law, and loyal adhesion to the National Government. The difference between the two classes—their relative right to give advice, and their relative degrees of interest in the momentous problem to be worked out—will unquestionably be rightly estimated in the South. Between the peaceful, hopeful views of Mr. A. H. Stephens, and the gloomy predictions and the rebellious recommendations of the *Daily News* and the *World*, the Southern people are not likely long to hesitate.

The case is not inaptly illustrated in the Southern States themselves. The most trustworthy visitors to that section concur in representing the ex-Rebel soldiers, officers and men, as almost uniformly contented and loyal. Having fought bravely against the Government, they now as determinedly yield to its authority. The malcontents are the men who never exposed their bodies to a bullet, and women to whom reflection does not habitually belong.

So, while the South, as a section, submits to fate with a comparatively cheerful spirit, and is preparing to work out its redemption under the law, these Northern Democrats, of the school of our contemporaries, insist that the struggle shall be renewed by the South, and actually again promise Northern assistance. What care they for dangers they carefully shunned, and sufferings they do not share? Let who will in the South act upon their suggestions, they are safe. They contemplate revolution, desire it, are working for it; but the prudence which kept them out of harm's way during the war now over, would preserve them should war be renewed. Theirs is zeal of the cheap sort. More Southern than the Southerners themselves, they are playing the game of a heartless partisanship, using the Southern question merely for political effect here, and striving to develop trouble that they may profit by its chances.

We give the Southern people credit for more sense than is implied in the appeals addressed to them by the *Daily News* and the *World*. Deceived—cruelly, wickedly deceived—by Northern Democrats of the Copperhead species, before the war and during its progress, they will know the exact value of the counsel which they are called upon to follow. We look for a response somewhat like this:—"You Northern gentlemen who profess devotion to Southern rights have been tried and found wanting. You urged us into war five years ago. You told us to fight on, and on, and on, until we could fight no longer. And now that we have been vanquished, and have returned to our old allegiance with a conviction that duty, interest, and honor impel us to cultivate a genuine loyalty, you assure us that we are outraged, that we must fight again, and that you will help us. We don't believe you, gentlemen. We have learned that you are hypocrites, cowards, tricksters, and therefore decline to receive your counsel. We have no idea of being used for your paltry partisan purposes. If there must be more fighting, we leave you to undertake it, and to experience its consequences."

But those terrible radicals who oppose President Johnson, and pass Negro Suffrage bills and Civil Rights bills—think you the South will succumb to them?

Well, the South may be supposed to have some memory. And among its recollections there are probably three circumstances which certain Northern Democrats would fain have forgotten. One is, that immediately after the close of the war, the *Daily News* undertook the advocacy of negro suffrage, and advised the Southern people to concede it quickly and graciously. Another, that but for Democratic representatives, the House could not have passed the bill conferring the suffrage upon negroes in the District of Columbia. And yet another, that Democratic members of the House have again and again refused to co-operate with the Conservative Republicans in support of the President; preferring to help the radicals, under the belief that existing difficulties might thereby be rendered more formidable.

On the whole, therefore, we think that when the South balances its account with Northern politicians, and makes up its mind as to the respective merits of those who call themselves its friends, it will count among its worst enemies those who hold the views of which the *Daily News* and the *World* are the recognized exponents.

Highly Important Intelligence from Spain—Valparaiso to be Bombarded and the War Against Chili and Her Allies Abandoned.

From the Herald.

The last Southampton steamer which arrived at this port brought private intelligence of startling import to the Pacific coast States engaged in the war with Spain, and of great interest to all civilized nations.

On the 8th of March an officer of the Spanish navy, supposed to have been Rear-Admiral Isquierdo, left Southampton, with positive orders to bombard Valparaiso, and then, withdrawing to Montevideo, abandon as fruitless the war against the allies. A Chilian bearer of despatches left New York on the 11th instant for Aspinwall, bearing this important intelligence to the Chilian authorities.

The Spaniards, despairing at their inability to continue the war in the Pacific, and chagrined at the repeated reverses with which their inadequate navy has met, have resorted to this treacherous and barbarous way of ending the war which they so foolishly began. The bombardment of Valparaiso as a measure of mere revenge would be not only barbarous and impolitic, but highly criminal. The city is defenseless, not a gun being mounted to protect it. It is the most important port and city on the South Pacific coast, has a population of 60,000 natives and 10,000 foreigners, and is the entrepot for all central South America. The greater part of the city, called the Puerto, is owned by foreigners principally—English, Germans, and Americans—and the palace of the Intendencia, the Mercantile Exchange, the Post Office, and the Custom House storehouses all lie within short range of vessels in the harbor, and in case of bombardment cannot fail to be destroyed, together with three or four hundred millions of property. The sacrifice of life in such an event would be incalculable, for not one-half of the population could leave the city.

These facts render this intelligence important to our own country and other neutral powers, and call for action in the matter. It remains to be seen if the commanders of the American and English fleets will consent to the perpetration of such a cowardly and wanton outrage. Commodore Rodgers, commanding the special squadron, and Commodore Pearson, commanding the Pacific squadron, are now in the vicinity of Valparaiso, and little doubt remains that they will both not only protest against but prevent the commission of such a crime. It is reported that Comodore Rodgers has written to a friend in Washington that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to receive orders to sink the *Numancia*, which, he declares, the *Monadnock* can do with ease in five minutes. At any rate, such an act on the part of Spain would not go long unpunished. It would arouse the passions of the allies and inspire them to carry the war home to Spanish cities, and Spanish commerce would be driven from the sea by Chilian privateers, but in the neutral ports of nations whose sympathies such an act would justly awaken. Such an act would rob Spain not only of what little of the respect of other people she yet possesses, but would at once place her without the pale of civilized nations.

Enforcement of the Civil Rights Bill.

From the World.

The *Times* misrepresents us in advising the President to refuse to enforce the Civil Rights bill. This misrepresentation is inexcusable. True, in our issue of April 2, we threw out some observations on the obligation of the President to execute an unconstitutional law; but we took pains to show that the question had no immediate relation to the Civil Rights bill. A writer must be ignorant of the provisions of the bill to suppose that such remarks could have such an application.

The department intrusted by the bill with the enforcement of its provisions, is not the Executive, but the Judiciary—that is to say, the Judges of the Circuit Courts, the Judges of the District Courts, and the Commissioners by them appointed. There are "mays" in the bill for the President, but no *musts*. He "may" empower other persons than the officers mentioned in the bill, to commence prosecutions, and he "may," if he deems it necessary, order the Judges to hold special sessions of their courts at usual places. So far as relates to the President, there is in the bill nothing mandatory, but only permissive. We stated this, with perfect clearness, in the article to which the writer in the *Times* alludes; but as he knew nothing of the bill he saw as little of the bearing of our remarks as a man born blind would of a discourse on colors.

The enforcement of the Civil Rights law devolving upon the Judiciary, it belongs to the Judiciary to determine whether it is constitutional. The President had to act on it in deciding whether he would sign it, and, believing it unconstitutional, he rightly acted on his own views, and sent it back with his veto. The same power of independent judgment exercised by the President was also exercised by the two Houses of Congress, who decided the constitutional question for themselves according to their view. The President was not bound by their interpretation of the Constitution, nor they by his; nor are the courts bound by either.

In point of fact, there is no machinery for the execution of the Civil Rights bill; nor can there be any till Congress surrenders its views, and adopts those of the President. The execution of the law is committed to the Judiciary, and the judiciary system is not in operation in the excluded States. Why is not Jefferson Davis tried? Because Chief Justice Chase alleges that there are no United States courts in Virginia competent to try him. The radical Chief Justice has refused to hold his circuits in Virginia, on the ground that it is not a properly organized State; and it is only in States that the United States courts can be held.

It is entirely true that if Virginia is only a Territory, or if it stands to Government in the same relations as a Territory, it cannot have the benefit of the Federal Judiciary system. The United States Courts and the Territorial Courts are organized on entirely different and incompatible systems. The Constitution declares that the "judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior Courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior." The Judges of the Territorial Courts never hold office during good behavior; their commissions being temporary, generally running for a period of 4 years. Chief Justice Marshall said, speaking of Territorial Courts:—"These Courts, then, are not Constitutional Courts, in which the judicial power conferred by the general Government can be deposited. They are incapable of receiving it."

The Civil Rights bill gives to Territorial courts, as well as the Circuit and District courts of the United States, authority to enforce it; but neither system is in operation in the excluded States. The United States Chief Justice assigns as a reason for not holding courts therein, that some legislation by Congress is necessary. If those States are to be treated as Territories, a Territorial judiciary must be provided for them, and then the Civil Rights bill can be executed. Or if the radical Chief Justice and the other radicals abandon their ground and admit that they are States, and the courts are held in them as of old, then also there will be a chance of its execution. But the new law will lie a dead letter in the statute book, until the radicals either yield their ground, or take further and final steps for degrading the States into Territories. A law, which, by its own terms, depends on the judiciary for enforcement, obviously cannot be enforced until there is a judiciary of some kind, either Federal or territorial, to execute it.

We Stand by the Constitution.

From the Daily News.

The *Tribune*, the *Times*, the *Herald*, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," bark at us. Our leading editorial of Wednesday has spurred the radicalism of the *Tribune*, pierced the thin conservative cuticle of the *Times*, and given the *Herald* an opportunity to strike a new attitude in its mountebank journalism. The *Tribune* says:—"The unchanged, unhanged Rebels, who edit the *Daily News*, are determined not to rest until they shall have relighted the flames of civil war." We appeal to the intelligence of the people and ask:—Who are those that threaten to relight the flames of civil war, if not those incendiaries who are attempting revolution by withholding the Southern States and their people from representation in the National Legislature, for the purpose of subverting our form of government and changing the organic law of our political system? Do the radicals dare to pretend that they are actuated by a desire to reconcile the sections? From the very hour when actual conflict in the field ceased they have done their utmost to incite the victors to vindictiveness; to goad and provoke the vanquished, and to prevent the seeds of peace and concord from germinating in the bloody furrows of war. *They* talk of relighting the flames of civil war! It is *their* crime that they condemn. Their demagogues have done little else in Congress than stir the ashes of civil strife, in the hope of finding one spark with life enough to be rekindled into a blaze.

We asked in our appeal on Wednesday that the President of the United States should protect duly elected members of Congress against the violence of a faction, in the exercise of their functions as representatives of States, and of constituencies of American citizens. To this the *Tribune*, in its affectation of sententiousness, answers:—

"REMARKS.—The Federal Constitution (Art 1, § 5), says:—

"Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

We make no objection to that. It is a provision of the Constitution of the United States, an instrument that we respect so much that our chief quarrel with the radicals is, that they ignore it. "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." Now, let us examine the Constitution further to ascertain what constitutes a "House" of the Federal Congress having the powers above mentioned. The Constitution says, article 2, section 1:—"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the *several States*; and the electors in *each State* shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Is the present House of Representatives composed of members chosen by the people of the *several States*? No, distinctly, emphatically not.

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of *two Senators* from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, and each Senator shall have one vote." Is the present Senate of the United States composed of *two Senators* from each State? No—distinctly and emphatically not. When it comes to reasoning directly from the Constitution, we will either accept challenge from the *Tribune* or give it, and we are content to argue paragraph by paragraph. We have proved, by the Constitution, that there is no Federal Congress, Senate or House of Representatives—that is, according to the requirements of the Constitution, qualified to exercise the functions of a Federal Congress—except upon the supposition that eleven States have been withdrawn or elected from the Federal Union. If the radicals formed their theory upon the supposition that those eleven States are out of the Union, we admit that their practice is in conformity with their theory. But, in vindication of the theory that we advance, that the integrity of the Union has not been destroyed, that the component parts of the republic are to-day in their political essence by right and in fact what they were previously to the outbreak of hostilities, we assert that the present Congress is deficient in certain essential attributes required by the Constitution, and is, constitutionally, not a Congress. And if anything further were requisite to make good our position, it is furnished in Article V of the Constitution, that says:—"No State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

We will not take the trouble of combating the sophistries of the shifting, unprincipled *Herald*; but since the *Times* has assumed the outward show of conservatism, we will give it an answer. The *Times* takes the ground that the *News*, in its editorial of Wednesday, professes the championship of Southern interests. We do so, inasmuch as the South is a part of our common country, and the protection of Southern interests is essential to the welfare of the republic. But, in insisting upon the admission of the Southern States to representation in Congress, we serve no sectional interests. We are in this the advocates of principles whose triumph is as precious to the North as to the South. It is the life of the very essence of republicanism for which we contend. We demand that all the States of the Republic shall be represented in the National Legislature, and that every American citizen shall have a voice and a vote, according to his constitutional privilege, in influencing the machinery of central Government. Should this be denied, the wrong is no less to the North than to the South, it strikes at the foundation of the political fabric beneath which shelter the millions of the common country. We say those that assemble in the Capitol at Washington, and go through the forms of central legislation, do not constitute a Congress in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. That Congress lacks the element of representation from eleven States of the Union. The deficiency is owing to the usurpation of the radical faction. It is the President's duty to oppose that usurpation, and to exercise his authority, even though it involve the fulfillment of his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the republic, in securing to his country a complete and constitutional National Legislature. It he can do it by moral influence so much the better. If he cannot do it without calling upon the bayonets at his command, let him do it, nevertheless. He has force enough to insure the victory of republicanism over faction. Whatever weapons he uses, let him rescue our form of government from the intrigues of revolutionists. We appeal to him, not in behalf of the South or of the North, but in the name of the United States of America.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHways—Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for the Grading of Christian street, from Gray's Ferry Road to Sutherland avenue; the said grading to be done by the cubic yard, and to the established grade of the city

All gravel that may be suitable for paving or repairing streets will be reserved by the Department of Highways, and to be delivered on any place that may be designated by the Department within two squares of the place of grading.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
4 12 3t

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19 1866.

Subject—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?"

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock for the election of officers.

4 10 14 17 21 24 30 * JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 3 6

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has let nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1866.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, 16th day of April, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to two hundred thousand dollars ($200 000), and any other business that may be brought forward.

A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
W. SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY,
} Directors

JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 4 11 5t

FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 1866.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 1st, at 12 M., when an Election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

4 11 ws 4t T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

DR. SEISS ON THE APOCALYPSE.—Conclusion of the Seven Epistles. Sunday Evening, 8 o'clock. RACE St. below Sixth. 4 13 1*

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth

VERY LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.,

In open lots, adapted to the wants of city and country retail stores,

On Tuesday Morning,

At 9¾ o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Rooms, No. 326 Market street.

Purchasers for country trade can get their goods carefully packed at the Auction Rooms. 4 13 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No 1020 CHESNUT Street.

A. S. ROBINSON'S SECOND GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, 18th and 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at his Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street. 4 13 7t

Open Day and Evening free, until night sot sale.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *single-spring steel* springs, braided TIGHTLY and EVENLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will NOT BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *unrivalled flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade* or *house*, the *church, theatre* or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY Inquire for (2 14 3mp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 502 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

FURNITURE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO,
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS

DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN S Tobacco and Cigar Store,
3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat comprising seven and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out, a splendid stone (rough-cast) Dwelling, with verandahs, stable coach-house, laundry, etc.; a variety of shade and fruit trees, situate in the square and bound'd by Oakland avenue, Mill, Decatur and Cambridge streets, and about midway between the Bridesburg Railroad Station and the Bristol Turnpike. For further particulars see advertisements of M. Thomas & Sons' Sale April 24.

GEORGE W. STULL, Jr.,
4 6 thstu5t No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME COUNTRY Seat near Holmesburg, comprising about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, a splendid stone (rough-cast) Dwelling, with verandahs, stable coach-house, laundry, etc.; a variety of shade and fruit trees, situate in the square and bound'd by Oakland avenue, Mill, Decatur and Cambridge streets, and about midway between the Bridesburg Railroad Station and the Bristol Turnpike. For further particulars see advertisements of M. Thomas & Sons' Sale April 24.

GEORGE W. STULL, Jr.,
4 6 thstu5t No. 727 SANSOM Street.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a few families who wish to obtain summer boarding at a large and finely-situated house, occupied heretofore as a private residence within five minutes' walk of Tioga Station, Seventeenth street 6th house south of Tioga street, Germantown Railroad 1*

FOR RENT.—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, modern improvements, stabling, etc. within one hour's drive of the city; accessible by Railroad. Rent $2000 per annum. Apply to

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,
4 11 6t*rp No. 32 South THIRD Street.

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 144 N TWENTIETH Street for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12½. 3 26

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN West Philadelphia, high and healthy location. Address S. E. SEXT, Philadelphia Post Office. 4 13 2t*

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 13, 1865. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLEHOFER,
Attorney-at-law,
2 21 1m rp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. A live man of good address, apply to FRANK C. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding and Embroidering; French Finding and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnish my rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street

I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,

for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city.
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.

JULIUS SICHEL,
3 27 tuths1mrp (Late Sichel & Weyl), No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT Street, WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12t*

BONNETS! BONNETS!

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. GILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Children's Pique Coats,

AND

DRESSES.

ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF

(3 21 mwslmrp

CHILDRE

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

DEAD.—The little child, a son of Mr. Carter, who was run over by a heavily loaded wagon yesterday afternoon, and so dreadfully crushed, died this morning about four o'clock from the effects of his injuries. He was only three years and six months old.

ROBBERS AT WORK.—A series of robberies have been recently perpetrated in the lower part of Burlington county, a gang of that class of villains having been prowling about for some time past, and all efforts to apprehend them have thus far proved unavailing.

RIVER THIEVES.—Several persons were arrested a day or two since near the mouth of Cooper's creek, and taken before Justice Cassady, who committed them on the charge of river thieving. The race in pursuit of them was one of a very interesting character, but the police were successful.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

INQUEST IN A HOMICIDE CASE.—The inquest on the body of Jeremiah Ring took place at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon. This person did at St. Joseph's Hospital, on Thursday evening, from the effects of a beating received at Engle & Wolf's place, near the Reading Railroad Bridge, the afternoon of the same day.

Charles C. Wolf, of the firm of Engle & Wolf, testified that he was on his way with Ring to see about some work to be done, when they met Leary coming towards them; Ring, he said, struck Leary in the face with his fist, when the latter picked up a stone and threw it at Ring, who fell over senseless; Leary then kicked Ring twice on the head while he was down; the witness then tried to interfere, but Leary threatened to serve him in the same way if he did so; witness then went after help; on his return he had Ring conveyed to a house, and thence to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Cacharine Barth testified that she was standing some distance off, but that she saw Ring raise his hand as if to strike Leary; she did not see Leary knock Ring down, but heard him fall; after Mr. Wolf left she saw Leary kick Ring twice on the head.

No other witnesses were examined. The prisoner, on being allowed, stated that previous to the last occurrence Ring beat him very much about the body, and that when he hit him with the stone it was done in self-defense.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Jeremiah Ring came to his death from injuries received at the hands of William Leary, near Fountain Green, Twenty-first Ward, April 12, 1866, from the effects of which he died at St. Joseph's Hospital the same day.

Leary, the prisoner, was committed by the Coroner. He is an Irishman by birth, twenty-seven years of age, is married, and resides at Fountain Green. He expressed himself as being very sorry for what had occurred.

THE CONNELLY THEFT.—John and Mary E. Connelly, arrested for heavy larceny some days ago, were on final hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman Beitler. Mr. George W. Hunter, No. 34 South Twenty-first street, testified that about two weeks ago Mary stole from him a beautiful gold watch, left him by a deceased grandmother. It was sold by the husband of the woman to a barkeeper in Chesnut street. The latter identified the prisoner as the seller of the watch.

Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, No. 216 Lombard street, testified that last December Mary lived with her under the name of Mary E. Stevens. She remained but half an hour, when she decamped with a silver watch and five table-cloths. The latter were recovered, the watch was not. Mrs. Atkinson, No. 215 Spruce street, and Mrs. McAfee, No. 341 South Third street, testified to corresponding losses. The prisoners were committed for trial.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—A large meeting of the officers and men of the old 61st Regiment Veterans, P. V., was held on Thursday evening, at the Court House, Sixth and Chesnut streets. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Greene presided. The name selected for the new corps is "Sedgwick Veteran Guard." The object is to renew friendships formed on the battle-fields of the late war.

CASUALTIES.—John Long, aged twenty-three years, had one of his toes mashed by a piece of iron falling on it at Merrick's foundry. He was taken to the hospital.

William Kooker, aged five years, was admitted into the hospital last evening with his thigh badly injured, caused by the wheel of a wagon passing over it.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Francis Hopkins, late a soldier, employed in Harrison's foundry, dropped dead at Twenty-first and Shippen streets, yesterday morning. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest.

RELIGIOUS.—The new German Lutheran Church in Germantown will be dedicated tomorrow. Rev. S. K. Brobst, of Allentown, and other clergymen are expected to preach.

THE RESULT.—The voting for the handsome set of Base Ball Implements, at St. Paul's Fair resulted as follows: Expert, 4289; Creighton, 3389; Fleetwood, 451. Majority for the Expert Base Ball Club of 900.

NEW STEAMER.—The Franklin Engine Company, of Germantown, will house a new steamer on Monday.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending April 12:—Barrels of superfine, 6283; do. Corn Meal, 74. Total, 6357.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE DANDY'S SONG.—
"Give me a Coat
In the fashion I love,
That among 'swells'
I may joyfully rove/
On Chesnut street,
Where admired I will be
By the ladies
Whose beaus will envy *me*,
When this new coat,
From the Tower, they see!"

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....$5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " ... 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats, as low as.....$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00
All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned*. We make no no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

WINDOW SHADES SELLING OFF.—More Dollar Shades at Patten's. Just received from auction sales a lot of Shades, which shall be sold as low as a Dollar at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Let the fact be known far and wide that the best place to buy Ready-made Clothing is the place popularized by good goods, fine styles, and low prices, and patronized by immense throngs of people to whom "OAK HALL," "WANAMAKER & BROWN," and "THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS," have become "HOUSEHOLD WORDS."

It is well known that we make up nothing but what is GOOD; *that our large business has been built up by always having* A LITTLE THE HANDSOMEST STYLES AND THE BEST FITTING GARMENTS, *and this, coupled with* MODERATE PRICES, *has been and still is the secret why so many people buy at our Establishment.*

We sell only what we can recommend, and each customer, therefore, has the satisfaction of knowing he can depend on the article he buys.

We give a few of the Prices of leading articles of clothing.

NOTE.—THIS IS NOT OLD STOCK, AS SOME HOUSES FREQUENTLY ADVERTISE—OF SUCH.

WE HAVE SUITS AS LOW AS $10—*but all the goods in the following price lists are fresh and fashionable, and we can supply a single suit, or a ship's cargo.*

All-wool Cassimere working Pants..... $5 00
Do do do do 6 00
Do do second dress do 6 50
Fine Fancy Cassimere Dress do 7 00
Do do do do 8 00
Handsome do do do 9 00
Elegant do do do 10 00
Good Black Cassimere Pants..... 6 50
Fine do do 8 00
Super do do 10 00
Vests, for every day wear..... 2 50
Fancy Cassimere Vests, for dress..... 3 50
Super Cassimere Vests, fine quality..... 4 50
Handsome Black Cloth Vests..... 5 00
Light Cassimere Sack Coats..... 7 00
Dark Cassimere Sack Coats..... 8 50
Melton Cloth Sack Coats..... 9 00
Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats..... 10 00
Fine Black Sack Coats..... 12 00
Do do 14 00
Elegant Dark Sack Coats..... 15 00
Do do 16 00
Super Dark Sack Coats..... 18 00
Black Frock Coats..... 13 00
Black Frock Coats, $18 up to $40.

These are great Bargains, and are selling rapidly. We are enabled to buy cheap, and therefore sell cheap.

Call and Examine,
Wanamaker & Brown's
Popular Clothing House,
"Oak Hall,"
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

EVERYBODY SHOULD PRACTISE ECONOMY IN ALL THINGS.—One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

CIVIL WRIGHT'S BILL!—
Those whose wrongs or bodies want redressing, are invited, before it is too late,
to look into the merits of this Bill, and to communicate its teachings to their neighbors.
Let all citizens awaken to the facts herein contained!
Below we give an exact copy of the Bill, taken from the file in the House:—
PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1866.
CIVIL WRIGHT, Esq.—
Bought of CHARLES STOKES & Co,
Clothiers under the "Continental."
To one Spring Suit (all wool Scotch)... .....$25.
Received payment,
CHARLES STOKES & Co., one-price Clothing,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

CURTAINS SELLING OFF.—More Dollar Lace Curtains. Just received, a large lot of Auction Curtains at $1, also at 2, 3, and 5 dollars; and some of the finest *real* Lace Curtains ever introduced in this market, at cheaper rates than before the war, *for cash*, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.
Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised. J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS.—Slightly damaged real Lace Curtains, heavily worked, some of which are the most elegant ever introduced in this market. Also, Nottingham Curtains, from auction, some as low as $1, selling off at Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

I HAVE FOUND IT!—Hasheesh Candy—the charming medicine that is so rapidly supplanting all others in the cure of Nervousness, General Debility, Restlessness, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all kindred complaints. No one should be without a box at this season of the year. All druggists sell it.

A HEALTHFUL STIMULANT AND SOVEREIGN CURE FOR INDIGESTION.—The predisposing causes of cholera and kindred ailments exist in the atmosphere, and the most certain and infallible antidote for this is Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract," and take no other. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

TO DESTROY MOTHS—
Camphorated Vetivert.
Sold at Parish's, No. 800 Arch street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—The world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, and Consumption.

NEW LACE CURTAINS—At Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER. BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

SHARPLEY—DRUDING.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. N. Cantrell, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. GEORGE W. SHARPLEY to Miss MATILDA L. DRUDING, all of this city.

STIMBLE—LAMB.—March 28, 1866, by Rev. Joseph H. Kennard HARRY C. STIMBLE to LIZZIE R. LAMB, both of this city.

TALLMAN—READ.—On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James Wheaton Smith, A. M. TALLMAN, Esq., to CELIE, daughter of JOS. J. READ, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

BENINGHOVE.—On the 13th instant, EMMA L. BENINGHOVE, wife of Jacob F. Beninghove, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and Female Philadelphia Beneficial Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1004 Moyamensing avenue, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church.

DORSEY.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. AMANDA DORSEY, in the 42d year of her age, widow of the late George W. Dorsey.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1040 Buttonwood street, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. **

DOULE.—On the morning of April 13, 1866, Mrs. ANN DOULE, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1010 Coates street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. **

ELDRIDGE.—On Saturday morning, the 14th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mr. ISAAC S. ELDRIDGE, in the 55th (fifty-fifth) year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PEPPER.—On the 14th instant, IRENE, daughter of Rev. E. D. and Maggie L. Pepper, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 17 days. (Wilmington, Delaware papers please copy.)

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SHARP.—On the 11th instant, GEORGE W. SHARP, Sr., son of Mary and the late William W. Sharp, aged 44 years, 1 month, and 2 days.

The relatives and friends, also the Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F. and Fame Council, No. 15, O. of U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1224 Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's Vault.

WALKER.—On the 12th instant, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of William Walker, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1510 N. Front street, above Jefferson, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Frank in Cemetery.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE, CUTlery and Tools may be found at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PUNCHING STARS, CROSSES, HALF-Moons, and various other shaped holes. We have Railroad Conductors' Pocket Punches.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE BLESSINGS OF THE WASHERWOMAN, or whoever else performs on the wash tub, will be heaped on the head of him who supplied her with a Patent Clothes-Wringer. Their usefulness is now beyond cavil. Four weeks' trial allowed, and the money refunded if not then satisfied that they will save more than their cost in time, labor, and torn clothes. We keep several patterns, but know those with cog-wheels to be the most durable. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, (or the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 8 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
WONDERFUL RAVELS,
and their magnificent Company,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY,
SIGNORITA PEPITA, MONS. VON HAMME, and the Full Corps de Ballet will appear.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
at 2 o'clock,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
JOCKO, THE FLYING TRAPEZE, VENETIAN CARNIVAL, THE DEFIANCE.
In compliance with the public request, seats will be secured in the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony without extra charge.
IN THE EVENING, at a quarter to 8 o'clock,
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by the Child Wonder
YOUNG AMERICA,
The new grand Fairy Ballet, entitled the
ALCHYMIST,
GABRIEL RAVEL as.....Falfale
Apparition.....Signorita PEPITA
Ebbert.....Mons. VON HAMME
To conclude with the new trick Pantomime, entitled the
GOLDEN EGG.
Toby.....ANTOINE RAVEL
During the Piece, a very amusing
FROG SCENE BY YOUNG AMERICA.
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ½ before 8.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 30.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
Boucicault's great Drama in five acts,
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama, in two acts,
RED ROVER.
RED ROVER.
RED ROVER.
RED ROVER.
RED ROVER.
RED ROVER.
RED ROVER.
Admission to evening's performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.
MONDAY EVENING, April 16,
first appearance in five years of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
in her great impersonation of
FANCHON.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. WHEATLEY has the highest satisfaction in announcing the
UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL
from Paris of that
DISTINGUISHED AND RENOWNED ARTIST,
FRANCIS RAVEL,
who will have the honor of making a first appearance in five years in this, the city of
HIS MANY TRIUMPHS.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 16.
Mr. WHEATLEY, in presenting the name of another member of the far famed
PANTOMIMISTS OF THE WORLD,
THE GREAT RAVELS,
RAVEL, {GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE} RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
THE MARTINETTIS (Six in number),
SIGNORINA PEPITA, MONS. VON HAMME,
AND OTHERS OF FAMED CELEBRITY,
would ask that the present most
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION
WILL BE THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY
afforded the Philadelphia public of witnessing the
THREE BROTHERS
in their very
EXTENSIVE AND BRILLIANT REPERTOIRE.
The engagement being a
FAREWELL ONE. [4 13 2t
AND FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY.

AMUSEMENTS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF JAMES E. MURDOCH.
COMEDY AND DRAMA.
COMEDY AND DRAMA.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 14,
THE DRAMATIST;
OR, STOP HIM WHO CAN.
Vapid.....Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Fennel.....Stuart Robson
Lady Watfort.....Mrs. Thayer
To conclude with the great Drama of
ROBERT EMMETT;
OR, THE PENAL OF '98.
Robert Emmett.....Mr. E. L. Tilton
Judy O'Dougherty.....Mrs. C. Hear
Monday, Mr. L. F. BARRETT
IN THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 14
LAST NIGHT OF THE EMINENT ARTIST,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her great character of
KATHLEEN KAVANAUGH,
as acted by her over four hundred nights in London and the principal cities of America, in the Sensational Drama of
PEEP O'DAY.
PEEP O'DAY.
The talented young Tragedian,
Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM,
AS HARRY KAVANAUGH.
To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Monday, the celebrated Comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
the greatest living wonder on the tight Rope.
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS,
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREAT SKATER,
GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES, COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.
CONCERT HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 16.
The opera will be performed by Miss Hewlett, Miss Poole, Miss Denegre, Mr. Schmitz, Mr. Durand, and Mr. Nathans. On the following evening (Tuesday) LUCREZIA BORGIA, with Mrs Davis, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Miss Denegre, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Nathans, Mr. Engeike, and Mr. McGowan in the cast. On Friday evening, the 20th inst., LINDA will be repeated.
Tickets, admitting one person to the three performances, $3. Single tickets, $1 50 each. To be had only at Mr. Perelli's rooms, No. 1226 CHESNUT Street, on Friday and Saturday, from 2 to 4½ P. M., and on Monday, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M. 4 14 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHARLES H. JARVIS.
SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE,
THURSDAY, April 19,
At 4 o'clock.
Single Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. [4 14 4t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 4 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subsistence Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 12 2t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.
DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Clothing Warehouses (on the river), Jeffersonville, Indiana, on MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
41,740 GREAT COATS.
These coats are new, and are sold because they are irregular in color and material. They are mostly grey and black.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
4 10 5t M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on SIXTH Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of damaged Government grain, viz., about
23,377 BUSHELS CORN, IN SACKS.
The grain must be removed by purchasers within ten days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 10 9t Depot of Washington.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE 40 NORTH Sixth St. City! BOURNE
TEMPLE OF FASHION

UNION PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY,
REMOVED FROM SECOND AND RACE,
TO S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND CHESNUT STS.
PLAIN AND FANCY BOXES.
B. FRANK PARIS,
4 9 6t Successor to Paris & Co.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
3 26 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by auction, at the PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, the following articles:—
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.
5 lots, cuttings of old promiscuous Timber.
6 " White Oak Knees.
Lot No. 12—15 Hackmetack Knees.
" 13—4714 pounds, more or less, Dross (Lead
" 14—Oil Cloth (old).
" 15—Old Iron.
" 16—4 Hangings and Wardroom Lamps.
" 17—1 Grind-tone.
" 18—20 old Boats

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Lot No. 19—Old Blocks and Shells, Dead Eyes, Bull's Eyes, Hearts and Sheaves.
" 20—663 Bags and Hammocks, with Bedding.
" 21—306 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 22—4 old fashioned Galleys.
" 23—24 Manila Hawsers, in pieces, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Rope, 8 tons, more or less.
Marila Shakings, 2 tons, more or less.
" 24—2000 pounds Wire Rope, more or less.
" 25—Hammock Cloths.
" 26—6 Reeds.
" 27—3 Tarpaulins.
" 28—10 tons, more or less, Painted Canvas, consisting of pieces Hammock Cloths, Hoods, Tarpaulins, and Coal Bags.
" 29—10 tons, more or less, Canvas Rags, small pieces.
" 30—Galley Utensils; 9 Hand Irons.
" 31—30 Life Preservers.
" 32—9 lengths Hose.
" 33—Tarpaulin Felt.
" 34—2 Copper Pumps.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
Lot No. 35—500 pounds broken Glass.
" 36—14 Gunner 10 feet x41 inches.
" 37—1 Working Beam for do.
" 38—2 Side pipes, do.
" 39—1 Steam Chest, do.
" 40—6 Pillar Bocks and Brasses complete.
" 41—14 Wrought Iron Frame Belts.
" 42—2 Water Wheel Shafts, with cranks shrunk on, each having arm centres and two eccentric wheels attached. The shafts are 23 feet long and 12½ inches diameter.
" 43—1 old double crank Shaft.
" 44—1 old Crane.
" 45—1 lot old Iron Boiler Tubes.
" 46—1 lot old Wrought Iron Boiler Plates.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
Lot No. 47—2 Ox Carts.
" 48—1 Ox Dray.
" 49—1 One-Horse Cart.
" 50—4 Collars, and 2 Blind Halters.
" 51—Saddle, Harness, and Traces.
" 52—6 Ox Yokes and Bows.
" 53—497 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 54—12 Blacksmith's Bellows.
" 55—1200 feet old Hose.
" 56—1 Horse.
" 57—500, more or less, old Barrels.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale; the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.
If not so removed the ten per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.
Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.
D. LYNCH,
Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper
Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 6, 1866. 4 7 4t

GOVERNMENT SALE
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—
6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1 200 " Nitrous "
2,000 " Chloroform,
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Cas. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates,
14,000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1 600 lbs. Patent Lint,
300 " Fine Sponge,
3 000 " Farina,
24,000 " Essence Beef,
500 " Gelatin,
1,000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
3,000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,600 G. P. Blankets.
Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals.
Goods can be examined two days prior to sale.
Catalogues ready.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root.....10,000 lbs		Desiccated Potatoes.....	100 lbs
Barley.....10,000 "		Mixed Desic. do.	162 "
Corn Starch.....10,000 "		Whisky, quart bottles.....	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate 10,000 "		Whisky, in obls, gallons.....	3,900
Cinnamon, rowd. 1,000 "		Sherry Wine, quart bottles..	40,000
Farina.....20,000 "		Sherry Wine, in bbls.....	50
Tapioca.....10,000 "		Tarragona Wine, bottles.....	10,000
Ext. of Beef.....20,000 "			
Concent'd Milk..20,000 "			
Ginger.....1 385 "			
Ext. of Coffee....3,762 gal			
Beans.....600 lbs			
Pea Beans.....2,300 "			

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.
CHAS SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.
Final and closing sales of surplus Government
MULES AND HORSES.
Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES,
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.
On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold
THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.
The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER, Q. M.
4 5 19t Captain and

SADDLES—
GOVERNMENT HARNESS, AN IMMENSE NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Portable Forges, Lines, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shoe Grabs, $21. Wholesale and retail, etc., etc., very cheap. A Saddles, only $18. Plated PITKIN & CO., and retail 4 FRONT Street, Philada.
4 5 1m* No. SS.

HA OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARand 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., at the recent Government sales—to be sold Great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUN

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

OFFICIAL.

On the 14th of April, 1865, great affliction was brought upon the American people by the assassination of the Lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then President of the United States. The undersigned is therefore directed by the President to announce that, in commemoration of that event, the public offices will be closed to-morrow, the 14th instant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Department of State,
Washington, 13th April, 1866.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

IN MEMORIAM.

ONE year has passed since the nation was appalled by the intelligence of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The crushing grief—terror almost—of the first moments in which that horriole crime stood revealed before us, has passed away; but what true patriot will say that the loss to our country, in the death of that great and good man, was even then overestimated? In a great calamity the first impulse of the mind is to exaggerate. The mental retina is, for the moment, blinded by the sudden flash of misfortune. Time passes, and we see that things are not so bad as we at first thought them to be; compensating advantages reveal themselves and take off the keen edge of regret; we adapt ourselves to the new circumstances in which we are placed, and forget our griefs amid the cares of life.

Not so, however, in this case. As we look back at that great man—so simple, so wise, so benevolent, so considerate, so conscientious, so charitable, so faithful to the eternal verities, so full of confidence in the onward and upward progress of the human race, so patient with the impetuous and unreasonable, and yet so sympathetic with the poor and the oppressed—in a word, as we look back at ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as his character is more and more clearly revealing itself to the gaze of the world, and as we look around upon the present condition of our country, can we feel a less deep and poignant grief than we did one year ago at his sudden and tragic removal from our midst? On the contrary, did we then, in any just sense, comprehend the calamity that had befallen us? Where, as we look about us, can we behold any compensating advantages that have accrued to us from his death? Do we see them in the exasperated condition of our politics—in the hostile collisions between great co-ordinate branches of the Government—in the passionate discussions of momentous public questions, or in the gloom and uncertainty which gather about the future?

There was one element in ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S character which becomes more prominent as the facts of his life are more fully revealed, and that was his conscientious devotion to principle. He was tolerant of methods for reaching a desired end. He had no pride of opinion. He readily discarded a plan when he found that it did not work well. He left himself a wise choice of means. He often hesitated long and painfully before he was able to decide with himself what he *ought* to do. But when once he had made up his mind that right and justice and principle lay in a certain direction, he immediately set his face Zionward, and there was after that no looking behind. He took no backward steps. He did not enunciate a principle to-day to discard it to-morrow. He raised no false hopes. The word of promise with him was like the "sure word of prophecy," which could not be broken. Hence it was that the moral power of his character came to take such a hold upon the people—they trusted in him.

Time alone enables us to do justice to a great character. At the first our point of view is too close. We are absorbed in details and get no impression of the whole. But as time passes, and our mental vision gets a perspective, details sink into their proper subordination; the greater traits fall into natural harmony, and the complete character in its full and grand proportions stands before us. So will it be with our martyred Chief Magistrate. We are still too near to his times to do him justice or to fully appreciate his greatness. But we may be sure that as years and ages and even centuries roll on history will unfold few nobler or more attractive characters than that of the simple, wise, great, and good ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

How the Patriot Clymer Talked in 1864, and How He Acted.

THE Democratic press throughout the State have been sorely puzzled to know how to get over the ugly fact that Mr. HEISTER CLYMER was, during the whole war, a consistent and virulent Copperhead. In using the term Copperhead we apply it in its broadest and most comprehensive sense. He was an opposer of the war, a favor of the Rebellion, a deadly enemy to all legislation tending to do justice to the soldier, and a bitter traducer of the Government and all who lent it their support. Now that his prophecies of the failure to subjugate the South have all miscarried, his friends have busied themselves to find some moment in his record when he said something which might be construed into friendship for our volunteers. After much exertion their efforts have been crowned with partial success. A speech has been exhumed in which he declared that the Democracy were the only true friends the soldiers had, and this forgotten oration is paraded in flaming letters under the caption of—

"TRUTH FROM THE RECORD OF 1864.
"SHODDY AGAINST THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.
"CLYMER FOR THE SOLDIER."

That chaste organ of the unwashed, the Philadelphia *Age*, announcing "that the disunion press is full of *lies*," goes on to publish the whole of the speech, which as a campaign document is expected to make the soldiers support the "soldiers' friend." This patriotic oration was made in behalf of the following resolution introduced by Senator HOPKINS (Democrat). It reads:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the United States in coin or its equivalent."

In favor of this resolution did the DEMOSTHENES from Berks pour out his eloquence. The address is too long for us to republish. The speaker terms the veterans "that meritorious class of fellow-citizens," and speaks of them in terms which would delight their ears when they consider the source. After abusing our foreign ministers, who, the Senator declares, should receive no more than the private soldiers—after anathematizing the contractors, and declaring his disloyalty to any administration, he concludes with the startling declaration that he "will never be enslaved." Would that BOZZARIS could have heard that vow! He would have known that his soul was marching on.

And now let us look at the occasion for this advocacy of bettering the condition of the soldiers. The war looked desperate, the horizon of the national future was dark, the finances were disordered, and gold was selling at a premium of 280. The debt was increasing with frightful rapidity. Every day added a couple of millions of dollars to the load beneath which the nation was groaning. Retrenchment was the order of the day, and the utmost economy was found necessary. The popular faith in the stability of the national credit was almost shaken. At this critical moment the Democracy declared themselves in favor of paying the soldiers in gold. They who had been making political capital out of lack of funds, now demanded that the United States should go into the market and buy gold. The rise of coin would immediately result. The debt would increase with double rapidity. The national credit would be wrecked; instead of having gold, it would have neither specie nor greenbacks—instead of the soldiers getting an increase of pay, they would get no pay at all. The adoption by Congress of such a resolution as the Democracy now glory in favoring, would have been the signal for disunion, the failure of the war, the destruction of the nation. *And that was why* HEISTER CLYMER *and his brother Democrats supported it. It was but another step in their consistent policy to secure the ruin of our land.* And now they are seeking to make a virtue of an action conceived in treason and attempted in treachery and crime. The people and the soldiers see through the shallow pretense, and will not be deceived.

When a real opportunity was offered of serving the soldier, and putting trust in him by giving him the right of suffrage, how did we find Mr. HEISTER CLYMER voting then? Was it on the soldier's side? On the contrary, on every occasion he voted against extending to him the right of citizenship, and had he succeeded he would be now endeavoring to continue the disfranchisement, on the ground of not residing sufficiently long in the State. What he fawns and cringes to now, he would scorn and contemn, if he dared. We would advise our brother editors of the opposition to let the record of their candidate rest. It is of a kind that does not purify the air when it is disturbed. Let him continue to fight on his peace platform and Southern sympathy, and not seek to seduce soldiers by calling himself their friend, when it is evident that he always hated them because of their devotion to that Union which he ever held subservient to party victories.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—If the citizens of Philadelphia would learn the good the American Union Commission is accomplishing with the funds they have contributed for the education of the poor children in the State of Georgia they should attend a meeting to be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in the Presbyterian Church, FOURTH and PINE streets, at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

The Pastor, Rev THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., will preside. JOS. PARKER, Esq., Secretary, will state the manner in which the work of teaching the young is regarded by the citizens having paid a recent visit to the schools established by the Commission. E. H. HAZLETON, Esq., having lately returned from the South, will show the importance of educating the rising generation if we would have the country enjoy permanent peace and prosperity. Rev. ALEX. REED will make the closing address.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The third of a series of Sermons preached in the city of New York in behalf of the American Bible Society, will be delivered in this city To-morrow (Sabbath Evening, at 7½ o'clock by the Rev. J. W. CUMMING, D.D., President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Subject—"The Bible and Civil Government."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets, will hold their First Anniversary Meeting To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. JAMES HILL and the Rev. Dr. MARCH, together with other interesting exercises. All are invited.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh st. Rev. RICHARD A. MALLERY, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) morning, 10½. Subject—"Husbands Love Your Wives." Afternoon at 3¾. Union Prayer Meeting at 7¾. Public invited.

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Sts.—Usual morning service To-morrow, at 10¾ o'clock. Review of Bishop Wood's renunciation of Protestantism, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM McLWEE.

FIFTH GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESEY. Subject in the Evening—"The Still Small Voice," the Twelfth of the series on Elijah.

BETHANY, SOUTH STREET, WEST OF TWENTY-FIRST.—Children's and Parents' Monthly Meeting To-morrow evening. Addresses by Rev Mr. MILLS and "Our Pastor." Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M.

THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE Christian Union Association will be held Sunday Evening, in CALVARY CHURCH, LOCUST and FIFTEENTH. Drs JEFFREY, HOWE, and CALKINS will speak.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, will preach To-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. DR. HANNA OF NEW YORK, will preach To-morrow at ENON BAPTIST CHURCH, TWENTIETH and OXFORD streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Sermon to the Young, on "Bible Jewels," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Afternoon. Service at 3 o'clock.

REV. B. H. NADAL WILL PREACH in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH To-morrow Morning at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders or Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,
At the Office of the President,
No. 417 ARCH STREET,
At 2 30 P. M.
SIMON POEY,
Secretary.
4 13 11t*

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer suits, all prices up to $35. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatche.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The National Cemetery.

The work of removing the Union dead from the Virginia and Maryland battle-fields to the Great National Cemetery at Washington is already in progress, and some 1600 bodies have been placed there.

Forts Dismantled.

The work of dismantling Forts Stanton, Carroll, Slocum, Totten, Stevens, Reno, and Sumner, for the defence of Washington, was completed yesterday, and the land turned over to the owners.

Records Lost.

Dr. Spence, of the post hospital at Richmond, Va., during the Rebellion states, in answer to an inquiry from the War Department that the records of the Union dead buried near Richmond were destroyed in the great fire upon the evacuation of Richmond.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Garfield, the reading of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and Mr Garfield then said:—

I desire to make a motion that the House do now adjourn. This day will be memorable as long as this nation shall endure, which, God grant, may be till that last moment of recorded time when the volume of the world's history shall be sealed up and placed before the Judge for His sentence. On this day, for all time to come, I doubt not the citizens of this republic will meet together, looking into each other's faces with solemn sadness as they recall the great event of this day in 1865—an event unparalleled in the history of nations, certainly unparalleled in our own.

I think it eminently proper that this Congress should put on its record to-day a resolution in memory of that event. The war with its wonderful events gave to history many distinguished names; it took the young men of the land and made them heroes; it made the old men patriots; and women became the ministering angels all over the republic; but chief among all the great developments of the war was the heroic character and life of that great man whose loss the nation still deplores. He is aptly described in the language of one of England's poets as that

——Divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green
Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star.
Who makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys
To mould a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne,
And moving up from high to higher
Becomes in fine one's crowning hope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire."

Such a life and such a character will go down to all time as the great and sacred possession of the American people.

But there is more than the character of any one man in that great struggle through which we have passed. There were two scenes in the drama of the Rebellion. One was the military scene with all its death, with all its sufferings, losses, and tears—that scene was closing one year ago this night. Just as the curtain was lifting on the new and final scene, the restoration of peace, and liberty, and order—just as the curtain was rising to show the new characters, the evil spirit of rebellion and treason could not resist its desire to strike one blow, and to cause the chief character in the scene then closing to perish by the hand of assassination.

It was not the hand of one man that killed President Lincoln; it was the embodied spirit of treason and slavery concentrated into fearful hate that struck him down in that supreme power of the nation's joy.

There are times in the history of men and of nations when they seem to stand so closely by the veil which shuts out mortals from immortality, time from eternity, and man from God, that they can almost hear the beatings and feel the pulsations of the heart of God. Such a time have we passed through when two hundred and fifty thousand patriotic spirits broke through the folds of that thin veil, and went up into the presence of God, and when at last its parting folds admitted the President to go with the dead heroes of the republic.

The nation felt indeed that it could hear the whispers of God coming down among the children of men. Kneeling at that troubled hour, when joy and sadness were so strangely commingled, the American people listened to the voices of their God, and made a solemn covenant with Him and with each other, that this nation should be redeemed, with all its glories restored, and that on the ruins of slavery and treason the temples of freedom and justice and peace should be built and should survive forever. It remains for us, Mr. Speaker, consecrated by that great event and under covenant with God, to keep that faith and to go on in the good work until it shall be completed. Following the lead of that great man, and reverently following the lead of God, let us remember that—

"He has sounded forth the trumpet which shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat.
Be swift, my soul, to answer him,
Be jubilant my feet,
For God is marching on."

The motion was agreed to, and the House thereupon adjourned.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Wheat active; Southern red $1·60@1 65; Pennsylvania red, $1·55@1·60. Corn declined 2c. for white; sales at 80@81c.; yellow, 80c. Oats firm. Seeds dull; Cloverseed, $5·25@5 50. Provisions dull. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Whisky; Western, $2·25@2 25½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Apr. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1600	Reading 6s, c0.	87½	100 sh	Read....s60..	51½
$1500	City 6s, mun..	92½	500 sh	do.....s60	51½
$1500	Leh 6s, 84 ..lots	87	100 sh	do.....b5	52
$500	U S 5-20s 65...104		100 sh	do s60wn..	51½
100 sh	Hestony.. b5.	43½	100 sh	do.....	52½
100 sh	do.....s30	41	100 sh	Sch N pf..b30	31½
100 sh	Maple Shade.	3	100 sh	do... .b30	31½
20 sh	Cam & Amb..s.	117½	50 sh	Del. Div.....	47
5 sh	do.....	117½	25 sh	Penn R.....c	56
100 sh	Shamok Coal.	7½	150 sh	Ph. & E....b5	32½
20 sh	Norristown..le	54			

SECOND BOARD

$1600	City 6s, new...	92½	100 sh	Catawissa pf..	30
$7000	do.....	92½	100 sh	do	30½
$800	do.....	92½	100 sh	do.....	30½
$200	do.....	92½	100 sh	do.....s5	30½
$500	U S 5-20s, reg.	100	100 sh	Reading.....	52½
9 sh	Cam & Am ..117½		100 sh	do.....	52½
100 sh	Ph & E....b5	32½	100 sh	do.....	52½
100 sh	do.....b5	32½	200 sh	do.....	52½
100 sh	Penn R.....c	56½			

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THE RED TRACK,
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ECONOMY IN FUEL.

GREATER SAFETY IN BOILERS.

The AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY are prepared to remove Scale from any and every description of Steam Boiler, and prevent the hard incrustation of Scale from forming. By the use of the Anti-Incrustator the consumption of fuel is much reduced; the frequent stoppage of mills manufactories, steamships, and locomotives, to clean boilers, dispensed with, and dangers from the startling and terrible effects of boiler explosions greatly lessened.

Experience has clearly demonstrated the utility of the Anti-Incrustator, and the certainty of its attaining the very desirable results above claimed for it.

Information relative to the Anti Incrustator cheerfully given, personally or through correspondence, at the Company's Office.

No. 147 S. FOURTH Street,

(CO'NER OF HARMONY STREET),

PHILADELPHIA.

PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CRESSON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
B. G. LEISENRING.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
JAMES HARPER.

DIRECTORS,

JOHN C. CRESSON, JAMES HARPER,
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, WM. H. GAZZAM,
DANIEL H. ROCKHILL, WM. G. MOORHEAD,
H. G. LEISENRING.

Railroad men and manufacturers, read what has been accomplished by the Anti-Incrustator on the Pennsylvania Railroad. After a severe and thorough test, Mr. John P. Laird, the Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery and Edward H. Williams, Esq., the General Superintendent, state as follows:—

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY,
ALTOONA, Pa., April 12, 1866.

H. J. Lombaert, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have this day examined Engines 76 and 78, the Engines which were furnished with the Anti Incrustator on the 19th of December last. On applying the instrument the flues were coated with scale over one-eighth of an inch in thickness. We have taken a flue out of each Engine, and find the scale *entirely removed, and the boiler perfectly clean.* I have also taken a flue out of Engine 89, of the same class, and employed in the same service and find a full one-eighth of an inch of scale, and the inside of the boiler in condition similar to that of the other two Engines *previous to the application of the instrument.*

I consider the fact as fully established that the "Anti-Incrustator" will not only PREVENT THE ACCUMULATION OF SCALE ON THE BOILER, BUT WILL REMOVE THAT ALREADY FORMED IN OLD BOILERS.

Very respectfully,
JOHN P LAIRD,
Sup't. M. P. and M. Pennsylvania Railroad.

I fully concur in the opinion of the Anti-Incrustator expressed above by Mr. Laird. From my first knowledge of the apparatus I have approved of it as founded on correct scientific principles, simple in its application, and effective in its workings.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
ALTOONA, Penna., April 13, 1866.

In addition to the facts previously published in reference to the efficiency of the Anti-Incrustator, the annexed testimonial from Messrs. M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotive Builders, of this city, is also presented.

Messrs. Baldwin & Co. have thoroughly tested the Anti-Incrustator, and it will be observed they are fully satisfied that every manufacturer should have it in use.

Messrs. M. W. Baldwin & Co, testify as follows:—

M. W. BALDWIN & CO'S Locomotive Works,
BROAD and HAMILTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1866.

John C. Cresson, Esq., President of American Anti-Incrustation Company:—

Dear Sir:—After a careful observation of the effects of the Anti Incrustator, as applied to our boilers, we take pleasure in making the following report:—On the 7th instant we opened all our boilers having your Anti-Incrustator in them.

1. Foundry Boiler.—This boiler was badly coated with scale, three-sixteenths inch thick and over at the time of the application of the instruments; we find now about two-thirds of the scale removed, and the remainder comparatively loose.

2. Forge Boiler.—This boiler we find entirely clean, and no deposit on the sheets whatever.

3. Erecting Shop Boiler.—This boiler is not yet cleaned. The scale is obtained in considerable quantities from the hand holes, and in much larger quantities than usual, and the work is still progressing. From our observations to this date, we are enabled to say that we feel every confidence in its success in doing all that you claim for it in your printed circular. We have had them in use in these boilers about three months. We find the consumption of fuel still diminishing from what it was previous to the application, which we attribute to the action of your Anti-Incrustator.

Respectfully yours,
M. W. BALDWIN & CO.

The Captain and Engineers of the steamship "Norfolk," running between this city and Richmond, say:—

Steamship "NORFOLK," Clyde's Line of Philadelphia and Richmond Steamers,
Market Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1866.

John C. Cresson, Esq., President of the American Anti-Incrustation Company:—

Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure we say to you that the Anti-Incrustator placed in the boiler of the steamship "Norfolk," of Clyde's Line of Philadelphia and Richmond steamers, on Thursday, March 22, 1866, has done all you claimed for it in your published circular. Since its introduction we have run one trip from this city to Richmond, and on opening the boiler at Richmond we found considerable loose scale, which was removed. On reaching Philadelphia the boiler was examined again, and a much larger quantity of scale, some of it from one-sixteenth to one quarter of an inch in thickness, was taken out. On this trip we were not compelled to pick and scrape (by the old process) the boilers at Richmond or Philadelphia, as has always been required heretofore, the Anti-Incrustator having performed the work better than ever done before, and without trouble, expense, or risk. It not only removes the scale from the flues and sheets of the boilers, but has actually removed the old scale from the crown sheets in such places and parts of the boiler as was rendered previously impossible to clean, owing to the braces and stays over said crown sheet.

Our boiler to-day is comparatively clean, and better fitted to go to sea again, without any further cleaning, than at any previous time after cleaning in the old way. We consider the Anti Incrustator of very great importance to all boilers on sea-going steamships, and, from experience, feel convinced it is the only thing in use that will clean marine boilers and keep them free from scale.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE CHULTZ,
LEWIS WOLTZ,
Engineers of the "Norfolk."
144p ROBERT VANCE, Ca. 11th.

(Our Paris Correspondence.)

EUGENIE'S LATEST WHIM.

PARIS, March 15.—The fashionable female world will be astounded at the latest whim which has seized the beautiful Empress. For some time odd rumors have been circulated, which are now thought to have had an origin in the far-reaching policy of the Emperors', rather than in any change in the tastes of the Empress. Visitors admitted to the privilege of seeing their Majesties in the retirement of domestic life have expressed their astonishment at the simplicity of dress adopted by Eugenie. A plain dress without trimming, and worn with only a linen collar and cuffs, was said to be her costume on one occasion. In the recent speech made by the Emperor before the Corps Legislatif, he declared himself tired of hearing about more liberty for France. What France wanted was not more liberty, but greater simplicity, virtue, and happiness. To this speech Jules Favre made a terrible reply. He showed that, under the Empire, virtue and happiness were not to be found; that idleness and luxury had taken their place; that vice and wantonness stalked shamelessly abroad at mid-day in Paris, and were openly copied and countenanced by the leaders of Parisian society.

The effect of this scathing rebuke has been somewhat neutralized by an incident which occurred the other day, and which has been industriously circulated. A deputation of Lyons workmen waited upon her Majesty with a sample of antique and very costly brocade, which she was requested to bring into fashion. "I am very sorry I cannot comply with your wishes," said the Empress, with her peculiarly charming smile, "but there are many ladies whose husbands could not afford them toilettes as expensive. My own is among the number." Of course the deputation left puzzled, bewildered, a the Emperor's poverty, but completely fascinated. I have not told you yet, however, of the latest imperial whim, which has taken the direction of Sewing Machines. A few weeks ago the Empress issued an order for several different kinds of Sewing Machines—one of which, a very beautiful Grover & Baker, captivated her fancy, and it is said that she has not only become an expert operator herself, but that, greatly to the disgust of her ladies, she ordered several more of the same kind, and insists upon an hour's practice as one of the daily morning recreations. A sort of Court Sewing Society has been thus formed, the substantial results of which are to be given to the poor. The news of this new whim of the Empress has been received with enthusiasm in fashionable quarters, and an immense rush created for your Grover & Baker Machines. It is to be hoped the new whim will last long enough to clothe some of the miserable poor of Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Josie Orton had a very fine house last night at her benefit and received several bouquets, besides a basket of gowers as big as a small arbor, from the manager. *Married Life* was the most successful piece of the evening. On that very stage Juignet's admirable French company have played the original of the *Love Duel, or Ladies' Battle*. They are the same, and we confess that the English performance did not compare favorably with it. The *Ladies' Battle* will be given this afternoon, and this evening the *Octoroon*, with the nautical "saturday night" drama of the *Red Rover*.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers gave for her last benefit *The Peep of Day*, a piece that is always a favorite with the public. It will be repeated this evening. The simple pathos of the Irish girl "Kathleen" is most touchingly given by Mrs. Bowers, who possesses, above all other talents, the majestic womanly gentleness and tenderness that ensure her the sympathy of her audience. Mrs. Bowers leaves this evening for Buffalo, where she opens on Monday evening

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a Matinee to-day here, at which "Young America" will appear, together with Antoine and Gabriel Ravel In the evening a new ballet, entitled the *Alchymist*, with Mad'lle Pepita in a charming *role*, will be given.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—*Linda* will be charmingly sung by Perelli's pupils on Monday evening next, the cast embracing the names of some of the most distinguished of the master's best pupils. Miss Hewlett's splendid voice and finished execution will show to great advantage in the florid music of the heroine, and she will no doubt acquit herself in a manner worthy of herself and the beautiful music she will be called upon to interpret. The other characters are all in capable hands, and we anticipate a genuine musical treat from the performance of the delicious opera.

NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES.—This young lady was, last evening, serenaded at the residence of her mother, by McClurg's full brass band. A party of gentlemen accompanied the musicians, and the visit was a most flattering one to the young *debutante*, whose success has been so brilliant.

MR. JARVIS' sixth and last Matinee is to be given at 4 o'clock P. M. next Thursday. The programme is a splendid one, and well fitted to close such a brilliant series of concerts. It may be found at the music stores, where tickets may be had also.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The equable distribution of gas from one source o supply to many points of outlet, extending over a large area, involves a greater expense than is consistent with commercial interests, and the consequence is, that consumers are compelled to submit to the inconveniences of over and under supply, or individually to apply the remedy.

The head which forces through the supply mains the necessary amount of gas for consumers, is called "*pressure*," and is measured by the number of tenths of inches of water which it will support in a syphon tube. Every service pipe that conveys gas from the line of a great main deprives the remaining portion of a certain amount of pressure; the consequence is, that when large amounts of gas are to be passed, the pressure at the source of supply and at the terminus, is very far from equal, so that it is utterly impossible for gas companies to furnish a supply without a sensible difference between the source and extremity of use, and the consequent wasteful consumption by the consumers.

There are two means of remedying this difficulty. One is to place in the house of each consumer a *Gasholder* of sufficient capacity to contain the supply for a night, and allow it to be filled during the day, and then shut off from the street pressure, and burn from the holder.

The other is to place in each house, along with the meter, an instrument called a *Regulator*, which only shall furnish the needed amount of gas required for each burner, and with a uniform pressure.

The first would prove *expensive*, *offensive*, and *dangerous*. The second is the plan generally adopted, and of the number of devices contrived for this purpose nearly all have proved failures, owing to their use of *Mercury*, or the *Flexible Diaphragm*.

The two essential qualities to be attained in an efficient Regulator are:—First, delicacy of adjustment, with reference to some fixed standard; and, second, the ability, within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure when the greater quantity of gas is required.

These qualities, with other peculiar advantages, are combined in the Regulator invented by Dr. C. M. Cresson. It has been used with great success in Philadelphia during the past two years, always producing a steady light, with a saving of from twenty to thirty per cent. in the amount of gas consumed.

THE FINE ARTS.—Two extensive sales of pictures by auction have unquestionably given an impetus to art matters in our city. Mr. Robinson, the well-known picture dealer, at No. 910 Chesnut street, has a fine collection of paintings, which are to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next. An examination of the catalogue will show the value of the works. Specimens of the finest native and European artists are on view at his establishment. There are some real gems in the collection, and connoisseurs will do well to examine them during the early part of the coming week. Mr. Robinson has selected the pictures with great care and conscientiousness, and his long connection with fine art matters is a guarantee that nothing of an inferior character will be exposed for sale. As the paintings are all arranged for exhibition with great taste and judgment, persons interested in the arts have an ample opportunity to closely inspect them.

THE "COMMERCIAL LIST."—This admirable mercantile journal contains in this week's issue a fine cut of the new Corn Exchange building. Mr. Winslow, the proprietor of the *List*, is a wide-awake business man, and by individual enterprise has made the *List* an individual institution.

CAPE MAY.—We are often tempted to believe that mankind are peculiarly unfortunate in entertaining so great a diversity of opinion in matters which relate to the preservation of health; but our better judgment convinces us that, however prejudicial it may prove to particular interests, it is, nevertheless, a wise provision of the Creator for equalizing the pecuniary privileges of His creatures, and forestalling those petty jealousies and contentions which are so apt to mar their happiness. Whilst our charitable feelings incline us to wish health and long life to the whole human family, they are still at liberty to enjoy their natural privilege in the selection of such localities to spend the hot summer months as their judgment or inclination may dictate to be the most beneficial. The cholera scourge, which we are assured will visit us the coming season eloquently demands that preparation should be made for pure ocean air and sea-side bathing. In these desirable objects Cape May justly ranks high, and fears no comparison, if health, comfort and luxury be the aim of solstitial jaunts. Ample accommodations are being provided by the proprietors of the Columbia, Congress Hall, United States, Atlantic, and fifty others equally well known to our readers. Nor are the West Jersey and connecting railroads at all behind in their preparations for the coming season. These roads have been put in excellent order, cars renovated, additional motive power added, and everything done that can contribute to the comfort of their patrons. Arrangements have also been made to accommodate excursion parties of from three to eight hundred persons. A delightful morning or evening ride of three hours will enable the exhausted citizen to luxuriate in the cool groves around Cape Island, tumble like a porpoise in the breakers that wash the beach, or plough the deep in some fast sailing vessel, where the saline particles in the atmosphere, inhaled by the lungs, introduce a titillating ecstacy into the blood. The invigorating airs that come laden with old ocean's incense sweep across the island, and are like Gilead's balm to the enervated system. Scattered at short intervals along the shore are beautiful coves, where the piscatorial adventurer has but to drop his line to seduce the finny inhabitants from their native element. In short, if man is capable of enjoyment, he can secure it at Cape May.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S FAIR.—The following is the voting for a hose carriage at National Guards' Hall:—Vigilant, 903; Columbia Hose, 297; Fairmount Engine, No. 32 30; Assistance, 30; Hibernia, 18; Reliance, 2; South Penn, 1; Northern Liberty Engine, No. 1, 2; Moyamensing, 2; Humane, 4; Diligent, 1; Robert Morris, 1.

The following is the voting for the base ball implements:—Central, 5499; Vigilant, 1835; Neptune, 701. The voting closed last night, and the prize was taken by the Central.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A man named John Small was arrested about 2 o'clock this morning, by Officer John Little, for attempting to break into a grocery store, at Twentieth and Harmstead streets. Two men got over a fence, and in through the back door, when Small was arrested, and the other escaped. Alderman Swift committed Small for a further hearing.

THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.—We call the special attention of scientific men to the new method of removing scale from boilers and engines. Mr. Cresson, who is President of the Company, has thoroughly tested the matter, and many of the experts of this city testify to the efficiency of the mode. The full statement will be found in another column.

PART OF A HUMAN BODY FOUND.—Part of the shoulder of a man was found this morning at Simpson & Neill's wharf, on the Delaware river. It is belived that it is thought to belong to the man whose arms and hand were found in the same vicinity recently, and who was believed to have been drowned.

MEETING THIS EVENING.—General Rufus Saxton and Hon. Horace Maynard arrived in the city this morning, and will address the people of Philadelphia this evening at National Hall. It will be the only opportunity of our citizens to see or hear them.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—This morning, at an early hour, the body of a drowned man was found in the water at pier No. 89, Port Richmond. The Coroner was notified.

SAVING OF GAS.—Every householder will acknowledge that the price of gas is a heavy tax, and a serious portion of the annual expenditures; but few are aware that a considerable portion of what is paid for is really wasted. Dr. Cresson has invented a Regulator by means of which this unnecessary expense can be avoided. An advertisement in another column explains the whole thing, and the certificates of several distinguished scientific gentlemen show that it is entirely meritorious. It is not only efficient, but is comparatively cheap, and will it pay to introduce it into every residence.

THE NEWS STAND, S. W. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, has become one of the institutions of the day, and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, with the other morning and evening journals, or our own and other cities, may be always obtained there as soon as possible after the hour of publication

HOMŒOPATHY IN ENGLAND.—Two gentlemen in Birmingham, England, have each subscribed one thousand pounds for the erection of a new homœopathic hospital in that city.

THE LAPSE OF A LANDGRAVATE.—By the death of Prince Ferdinand Henry Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse Homburg for the past eighteen years, that little German principality, famous for its licensed gaming-houses, lapses to the Grand Duke Louis III of Hesse, in default of a male heir. The new ruler proclaims himself from Darmstadt, under date of March 24. The addition to his revenue, by this accession, is about $400,000 a year—provided he confirms the licenses of the gaming-houses, which have yet twenty-five years to run. The respectable part of the inhabitants are giving expression to a hope that these dens of vice will now be broken up, but it is doubtful whether Duke Louis will throw away so large a share of the profits enjoyed by his predecessor.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A little six year old girl named Mary Nepper, living in Cleveland, Ohio, was so severely burned about sunset, Monday, that she died in four or five hours thereafter. She and several little girls had built a small bonfire in the road in front of her father's house. The mother discovering it, put it out, but the children kindled it again. While holding a kind of fairy dance about the burning pile, Mary's clothes caught fire. Her screams drew the mother to the scene, but the flames could not be put out. The clothes were burned off the body, the whole surface of which was completely baked. The mother, in attempting to rescue her child, was so severely burned that she is not expected to recover.

A TELEGRAPH DECISION.—The general term of the Supreme Court of New York, held in Rochester last month, made an important decision in the case of Bruce & Mumford against the United States Telegraph Company. The suit was brought to recover damages for an error committed in the transmission of a telegraphic despatch. In March, 1865, George W. Cuyler, of Palmyra, acting for plaintiffs, telegraphed to Cammann & Co., of New York, to purchase $700 in gold. The despatch, as received, read $7000, and on this order the larger amount of gold was bought at 171. The defendants claimed that they were not responsible for the error, for the reason that their office blanks contain a stipulation that despatches shall be repeated before the company can become liable. The court ruled that this was a good defense, giving judgment for the defendants.

ASSAULT OF A MADMAN UPON A PRIEST.—On Monday afternoon a man calling himself Lambert called at the Catholic St. Paul's Church, in this city, desiring to see the Rev. Herman Ferending, pastor, but this gentleman being too ill to leave his apartment, his aged uncle, the Vicar-General Ferending, proceeded to wait on the applicant. A conversation ensued, from which it soon became apparent that Lambert was afflicted with a species of insanity, the prominent symptoms being a fixed belief that his life was sought by various parties, and a disdain for all food and drink, lest there be poison in it. The venerable Vicar endeavored, in a kindly way, to dissuade him from his foolish notions, and gently took him by the arm, saying, "Go home; rest assured no one intends to annoy you." Etc. Hereupon the maniac ran into a frenzy of denunciation, accusing the Vicar of complicity in some plot to take his (Lambert's) life, and striking the Vicar violently in the face several times, felling him to the ground. The Vicar flying from his antagonist, the latter proceeded in his mania to smash and demolish things indiscriminately about the room. The police were attracted by the noise, arrested the furious maniac, and placed him in confinement in the station-house.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE MALDEN MURDERER.

Particulars of his Execution at East Cambridge, Mass.—Terrible Death of the Condemned Man—The Rope too Long, and his Feet Drop to the Ground—Final Scenes in the Tragedy, Etc.

THE LAST LETTER OF THE PRISONER.

BOSTON, April 13.—On the day preceding his execution Green handed the following letter to Mr. Wade, the turnkey of the jail:—

EAST CAMBRIDGE, April 11.—To Rufus R. Wade.—My Dear Friend:—As the day is so near at hand to depart my life from its earthly habitation I desire to write to you a few parting words. It is beyond my power to reward your kindness to me. Please accept my heartiest thanks for the many kind favors which I have received from you during the past twenty six months—which is the time I have been under your constant care and charge—and you may be sure that I appreciate your kindness beyond anything I can express to you. I must say that you have treated me in every respect with kindness, and done all in your power to make my situation comfortable and pleasant. For all I feel very grateful to you. You have my kind regards and best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity. So I will now bid you a farewell adieu. Yours, most respectfully,

EDWARD W. GREEN.

HIS LAST HOURS.

Green's last hours were spent chiefly in prayer, in reading the words of consolation written upon every page of the Good Book, and in writing touching farewell letters to his dearest friends. All day yesterday he was attended at his own request by clergymen, who prayed many times with him and conversed about the hidden glories of the other world, which would so soon be revealed to him. The condemned man maintained an outward calm and serene temperament, apparently resigned to his fate; but there was plainly visible an inward excitement that was betrayed by the restless expression of his eyes and the alternate flush and pallor which mantled his countenance.

During the afternoon of yesterday the noise of the busy hammers of the workmen engaged upon the erection of the gallows was wafted to the ears of the condemned man, and the ominous sounds dispelled even the last glimmer of hope, to which he clung with pertinacious tenacity almost to the day appointed for his execution. The wretched man for the moment gave way to the anguish that was in his heart, and wept scalding tears.

BEFORE THE GALLOWS.

The time for the execution, as stated above, was somewhere between the hours of ten and twelve. Those persons to whom tickets had been furnished by Sheriff Kimball began to assemble before nine o'clock, to the number of fully four hundred. The doors were thrown open at nine o'clock, and the ticket-holders passed through the office into the yard, where they remained until the scene was over. The shops connected with the prison were closed, all work was suspended, and the prisoners were confined in their cells. Among those present were Mr. Gideon Haynes, Warden of the Charlestown State Prison; Sheriff Clark, of Suffolk, and all of Sheriff Kimball's deputies, eighteen in number, who preserved order in the yard and superintended all of the minor details of the execution; representatives of the police department of Boston and numerous other cities in this vicinity. The press of Boston, Lowell, and other cities was largely represented. All the windows in the jailor's office and the hospital were occupied by interested spectators. Shortly before the last scene was commenced the clouds which had been lowering all the morning, as if in sympathy with the solemnity of the pending scene, opened and poured forth a shower, causing the fortunate few who possessed umbrellas to unfurl and make use of them.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS.

The hands of the clock pointed to a quarter to 11 when a procession was observed by the spectators issuing slowly from the jail. It was led on by Deputy Sheriff Bancroft of Lowell, who was followed by High Sheriff Kimball and the prisoner, supported by his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Adams, of Lowell, and followed by three deputy sheriffs, and Messrs. Adams and Wade, the officers of the jail. Green was dressed in grey pants and vest, a black cap and a light pair of slippers. With a firm step he walked up the avenue to the scaffold, his eyes firmly fixed upon the ground, apparently noticing no one but the clergyman at his side. His hands were firmly bound with a leather strap, and subsequently his legs and feet were bound together in the same way. He walked up the fatal steps to the scaffold with the same firm step, and took position upon the elevated trap through which he was to fall. Rev. J. G. Adams then said:—"I have been requested to say, for Edward W. Green, that the crime for which he is to suffer was not committed in consequence of any premeditated malice against the one whose life was taken; that he had no feelings of malice, but is to die in reconciliation with all men, and, as he trusts, with his God." The clergyman next read appropriate selections from the Scriptures, Green the meantime standing motionless upon the drop, his eye intently fixed upon the ground. At the conclusion of the Scripture readings Rev. Mr. Adams offered a most fervent prayer for the soul of the man about to die, saying that as sinful as he may have been, as great as was the enormity of his crime and as deeply as he may have transgressed, God was still his judge and he hoped to receive mercy from Him. At the close of the prayer the clergyman stepped forward and shook hands with Green. Mr. Wade did the same. Then Sheriff Kimball stepped forward and read the warrant for the execution.

THE FALL OF THE DROP.

During the reading of the above the deputies upon the scaffold adjusted the rope around the neck of the criminal, and placed the black cap over his eyes, shutting out the sight of this world forever. When Sheriff Kimball had finished reading the warrant he stepped forward a little, and saying, "In accordance with the instructions of the warrant I shall now execute the sentence of death upon Edward W. Green," pressed his foot upon the spring. The drop fell and an involuntary shudder ran through the spectators at the terrible sight of the body swaying to and fro in the air. The fall was at least six feet—too far by a few inches for the height of the scaffold. The rope, being a new one, stretched to such an extent that the feet of the man touched the ground, and it was a necessary and painful duty of the deputy to draw the body up from the ground and hold it thus suspended until he judged life to be extinct.

It was a truly horrible sight to those who witnessed it to see the hanging man draw his legs up several times, and nervously twitch his hands and fingers for over six long minutes. His neck was not broken by the fall, and it appeared as if he was literally choked to death. After hanging about half-an-hour he was examined by Drs. Hooker, Taylor and Hall, who found a slight beating of the heart. He then hung about ten minutes longer, when he was lowered into his coffin and conveyed to the prison hospital, from where his remains were subsequently taken by his friends and buried beside those of his father in the village cemetery in Malden.

THE END.

And this is the final end of a matter which has been discussed in all classes of the community for over two years. Notwithstanding the shudder which involuntarily passes over one at the idea of strangling to death a fellow-man, there are very few even among those who knew and associated with Green, who would have made a single effort to defeat his execution. Those who have labored so industriously in his behalf are only those who are opposed to capital punishment in all cases. In the midst of all appeals for mercy, the terrible enormity of his crime overcame the sympathy which in most cases would have been excited. There appear to be no mitigating circumstances. He cruelly deprived a young man of his life in the joy and promise and hope of his youth—one who had given him no provocation, who had no suspicion of danger from his presence, but who felt in him the confidence of neighborly security. It was such a young man as this whom Green sent to his final account without preparation or warning, and if such a crime has any extenuation or palliation it appears to have been the prevailing wish that it should be exercised by the Great Forgiver to whom he has been consigned for mercy, rather than by the Executive Department or the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It is to be hoped that the guilty wretch will obtain forgiveness from Him who will not despise a broken and a contrite heart.

Important Arrest.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE—THEFT OF $20,500 IN GOLD.

John Lambert, an Englishman, 24 years of age, was arrested by Detective Officers Bennett and Coyle, charged with being a fugitive from California, where it is alleged that he stole $20,500, in gold, from William L. Adams, a Government Collector in that State, the funds being the property of the United States Government.

Lambert, who had been employed on the steamship *Oregon*, made his escape, and took passage for this city on the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, and on the arrival of the steamer at this port, was arrested. In his possession the officers found $4520 in gold, $900 in greenbacks, and $10,000 in gold and silver mining stocks. The prisoner is detained at Headquarters, awaiting the requisition from the Governor of California.—*New York Evening Express.*

DIED.

BREMER.—On the morning of the 14th instant, JOSEPH A., youngest child of Joseph A. and Elizabeth W. Bremer, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 928 N. Fifth street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

EVANS.—On the 14th instant, ROWLAND E. EVANS, Esq.

IMPORTANT TO

GAS CONSUMERS.

The equal distribution of gas from one source of supply to many points of outlet, extending over a large area, involves a greater expense than is consistent with commercial interests, and the consequence is, that consumers are compelled to submit to the inconveniences of over and under supply, or individually to apply the remedy.

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OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

4 14 s2t 5p

FAIRBANKS, EWING & CO.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

We offer for sale upwards of

ONE HUNDRED CASKS

FINE TABLE SHERRY WINE,

(20 gallons in each cask). This wine is considered VERY FINE, and is sold at very small advance on the cost of Importation.

Also, SEVENTY-FIVE CASES of

SALAD OIL,

Our own importation, ordered of the best quality, without regard to cost, for sale by the case at wholesale prices.

ALSO,

HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

At the Importer's price in New York, in any quantity. Also, WIDOW CLIQUOT, MOET & CHANDON'S, JULES MUMM'S, SPARKLING RHINE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY, SAUTERNE, CINCINNATI, CATAWBA, and CALIFORNIA WINES.

GENUINE FRENCH LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS.

Also, 400 Cases FINE TABLE CLARET,

Our own Importation and Bottling, for sale at wholesale prices. All these Wines are warranted genuine and pure.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6t 4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14 s rut 3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THIS IS to certify that J. C. RULON purchased of J. M. Hall the Stock and Good Will of his Undertaking business, at No. 1313 VINE Street he giving me the use of his name to secure his custom, assuring me also that he would not again go into said business in this city. Yet he the said John M. Hall, has commenced the Undertaking business within three squares of the old stand. I would, therefore, respectfully inform my friends and the public that I hold a lease of the establishment for a term of years, and will continue the business alone and independently, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN C. RULON, Undertaker,

Successor to John M. Hall.

4 12 2t* No. 1313 VINE Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 2 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

CRESSON'S

GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

Dr. Charles M. Cresson,

(Late Managing Engineer Philadelphia Gas Works).

Patented in the United States and England, Dec. 13, 1864, and April 11, 1865.

Manufactured in all Sizes Suitable for

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

FACTORIES,

STORES,

DWELLINGS, AND

GAS WORKS,

BY THE

AMERICAN METER COMPANY,

Of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

The Advantages of this over other Regulators are:—

1. The peculiar form in which it is constructed, giving greater delicacy than is possible with other forms.
2. The free motion of the Regulating Valve, governing a wider range of consumption.
3. It has the ability, within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure when the greater quantity of gas is required.
4. It does not use MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS.
5. It will produce a steady light.
6. It will save from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent in the amount of gas consumed.
7. It is not liable to get out of order.

At our SCALE WAREHOUSE, in this city, can be seen the finely constructed test apparatus, which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, to show the effect of pressure, with and without the Regulator, and also to demonstrate the amount of saving effected by the Regulator.

FAIRBANKS, EWING & CO.,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (4 14 s215p

GREAT TRADE SALE.

THREE HUNDRED CASES

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

COMPRISING THE STOCK OF

JAMES B. HARMER,

To be Sold on the Premises,

No. 138 North THIRD Street,

ON

THURSDAY MORNING, 19th Inst.,

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

PHILIP FORD & CO.,

4 14 4trp AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT LIBRARY FURNITURE,
WALNUT HALL FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE,
WALNUT ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

4 14 1m] Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

115 NEW LOTS OF GOODS 115

OPENED THIS WEEK, AT

W. H. EARLY'S,

No. 115 N. NINTH Street.

Heavy Dice Pattern Hand Loom Table Linen, only 80 cents.

White Linen Towels, $2·25 per dozen.

White Linen Towels, fringed, $3 per dozen.

White Linen Huck, for travelling, 31 cents per yard.

White Linen Huck, for travelling, 22 and 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Valencia, Mozambique, and De Laines, 25 cents.

Silk Embroidered Polka Dot Mohair, 37½ cents.

One case yard wide English Chintz, 20 cents.

25 dozen Men's Bro Half-Hose, regularly made, 45 cents. 4 14 6trp*

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged by *all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 14 6t

EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL

OF THE

CRESSON REGULATOR,

AT THE

Franklin Institute, October 18, 1865.

COPY OF REPORT.

"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 103 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 125 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

We Select the Following from among Those who have this Regulator in Use in this City, and to Whom we Refer.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, Chesnut, below Fifth.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Ninth and Chesnut.
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Fourth, above Market.
CORNELIUS & BAKER, No. 710 Chesnut.
MASSEY, COLLINS & CO., Tenth and Filbert.
THOMPSON BLACK & SON, Broad and Chesnut.
JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr.'s Works, Gray's Ferry Road.
SMITH & LOUDERBACK, No. 218 N. Third.
WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., No. 1122 Spruce.
W. C. HOUSTON, Esq., No. 2042 Chesnut.
C. A. WALBORN, Esq., No. 1801 Green.
E. W. CLARK, Esq., School House Lane.
E. N. WRIGHT, Esq., School House Lane.
ALAN WOOD, Esq., No. 1025 Arch.
L. LADOMUS, Esq., No. 802 Arch.
ANTHONY MISKEY, Esq., Germantown.
JAS. S. EARLE, Esq., No. 816 Chesnut.
H. G. KERN, Esq., No. 1529 N. Broad.
W. L. GERMON, Esq., No. 914 Arch.
J. D. TAYLOR, Esq., West Philadelphia.
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, Broad, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA CLUB, Thirteenth and Walnut.
UNION CLUB, No. 211 S. Twelfth.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 320 Chesnut.
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 Chesnut.
FINCKEN & WILLIAMS, No. 416 Crown.
AMERICAN PULP COMPANY, Manayunk.
NORMAN KERR & CO., No. 20 N. Fourth.
SCHRACK & CO., No. 611 Chesnut.
WM. MANN, Esq., No. 1731 Green.
H. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1701 Filbert.
JOHN A. MISKEY, Esq., Philadelphia Gas Works.
GEO. W. PLUMLEY, Esq., Fourth, above Race.
WM. HOWELL, Esq., West Philadelphia.
WM. GILLESPIE, Esq., No. 1500 Arch street.
H. B. TATHAM, Esq., No. 1102 Spruce.
J. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 148 S. Eighth.
F. A. KOONS, Esq., No. 6·9 Vine.
CHARLES SHARPE, Esq., No. 1711 Locust.
N. RULON, Esq., No. 1028 Chesnut.
E. A. HENDRY, Esq., No. 2005 Arch.

FAIRBANKS, EWING & CO.,

No. 715 CHESNUT Street,

4 14 s215p

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, APRIL 16,

1 CASE MORE BLACK ALPACAS, 25 CENTS.

1 ADDITIONAL CASE, GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS, $1·25.

ALSO,

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.

REAL LACE POINTS.

GRENADINE SHAWLS.

1000 SHETLAND LACE SHAWLS, JUST OPENED. 4 14 2trp

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

NUMBER LXIII.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

April.

Monday, 9.—Great excitement in Frankford. Gold said to exist in one man's cellar. The deception was too *transparent* when it was discovered to be tinsel'ass.

Tuesday, 10.—Arrival of the Georgia Slave Troupe. They give a Vocal, Brass, and Contra Band Entertainment at National Hall. The Manhattan Club, with Stockton, Brooks, and Voorhees, meet in New York, and dine and *wine* over their misfortunes.

Wednesday, 11.—Spirited debate in the United States Senate. Mr. Wilson moves to prohibit the introduction of "familiar spirits" into the Capitol. Mr. McDougall objects, and declares his throat and voice are still for whisky and war.

Thursday, 12.—Wood-Paper banquet at the Continental. Mr. H. G. Jones said the use of Poplar wood for paper would have a tendency to make all literature pop'lar.

Friday, 13.—The identity of Antoine Probst, the murderer, decided by Cuhill, the photographer, in the *negative*, he having taken a half-a-dozen of them.

Saturday, 14.—Series Column Day. The Editor, in view of the scarcity of jokes this season, is having the old ones reduced to pulp at the Manayunk Pulp Works, and worked over again.

THE GREAT POPLAR DEMONSTRATION.

Opening of the Wood Pulp Works at Manayunk, and Speeches by the Wood Pulpers.

The staid city of Manayunk was last Thursday surprised by an inroad of liter-rate from the principal cities of the Union. They had all come to see a Mill, and it being a paper mill, instead of a real one, saved the visitors from arrest by our vigilant police. After the "pulpers" were taken through the "settling pond," the "lime-kilns," the "wood-chopping establishment," and the "drying-rooms," they were thought in a fit state to bring back to the city, when they were taken to the Continental Hotel in a famishing condition, where they were fed and drunk in the usual manner.

The following bill of fare was prepared by the host of the Continental in honor of the occasion:—

WOOD PULP DINNER.

Bill of Fare.

SOUP.
Snapper, Pulp, Straw.
FISH.
Manayunk Shad, Falls Catties.
ROAST.
Poplar Log, *Press* Sauce, Spring Pulp, *Inquirer* Trimmings, Roast Straw, Rag Gravy.
ENTREES.
Dressed Pulp, Fricasseed Pulp, Pulp Patties, Tripe and Pulp, Catfish and Pulp.
COLD DISHES.
Age Tongues, *Daily News*, Soused.
GAME.
M. Tilton, of the *Independent*.
VEGETABLES.
Henry C. Carey, Erastus Brooks,
Wm. M. Swain, Frank Leslie,
Thos. McElrath, D. Dougherty,
Moses S. Beach, John D. Defrees,
George H. Boker,
and a large quantity of Dead Beets.
DESSERT.
Pulp Pies, Pulp Tarts, Pulp Custard.
EXTRAS.
TELEGRAPH and *Bulletin*.
His Honor, Mayor McMichael, was served up at the head of the table.

After the cloth was removed, which the waiters did as soon as they saw how unsteadily the glasses of colored liquid were passed across it, the "pulpers" began to make speeches.

Pulp Jones was called upon for a speech. He spoke of the paper making business in this country as rapidly on the increase; he had made a little paper once that got into an Alderman's hands in Roxborough, and it cost him $75·60 to get it out; it was valuable to him on account of having his autograph on it, and he was anxious to keep these things in the family.

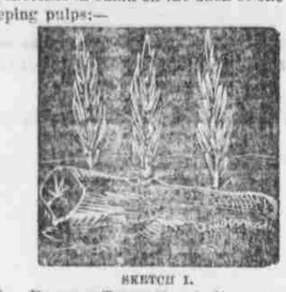
Pulp Jenckes, the President of this Poplar Company, made a few remarks. He said that the Pulp Company endeavored to meet a want long felt by all classes. Poplar trees are neither useful for shade nor beautiful to the eye, and any inventor that would make one into a newspaper, even a New York *Herald*, could not be called a small thing. He must here be understood as referring to the invention—not to the *Herald*. Paper had long held its head up like a poplar tree, and had been very dear in some cases, as the preceding speaker had just given an instance, and the object of the Company was to fell the trees and fall in the price of paper, which he had no doubt would follow, and now men can learn from trees, particularly poplar trees. (Great cheering.) He claimed no particular merit in the discovery of the poplar, or in locating the works in the beautiful city of Manayunk, except as poplar trees were there abundant and books scarce, it seemed natural to harmonize the wants which nature had designed. (Cheers.)

Pulp Jenckes was here offered a piece of Toast, called "The Press of New York," by our Mayor, which was accepted by Pulp Titon, of the New York *Independent*. This pulp, it would seem, is in a yet very pulpy state. He began his appropriate flow by saying that he thanked God he did not live in New York; he lived in Brooklyn. What particular cause there was for thanksgiving for that fact we don't see, unless that the car-drivers in New York are on a strike, and no cars are now running, this pulp was glad he did not have to walk to his home after landing at the battery; but could go over to Brooklyn in a Ferry-boat for three cents. He remarked that he had been in Washington for some time past; but he had seen more log-rolling in the Manayunk Pulp Works than he had during his whole stay in Washington.

As soon as this joke was fairly comprehended by the pulpers, they wanted to engage this pulp to write a funny column for their papers, all seeming to be of an opinon that it was as good as anything seen in the Supper Table Series. He continued, and said he held in his hand a piece of paper made of wood, and he was happy to say that the day had come when if we had no Popular Government we had *poplar* newspapers. (Great cheering, during which offers were renewed, asking the pulp to state his price.) This piece of paper, made at the Pulp Works, he believed was strong enough for all practical purposes,

The *Independent* was not made of wood, but its editors were (immense cheering) much pleased to see the progress made towards cheapening literature, and he believed the time was coming when that paper would be furnished to all of its subscribers for $2·50 a year in advance. This pulp closed his remarks amid rapturous applause.

The Series Editor of the Supper Table having been discovered drawing a cork by the Mayor, was called upon by that worthy to exhibit to the pulps a specimen of his drawing, which he did by taking two more bottles and repeating the operation, after which he made the following sketches in chalk on the back of one of the sleeping pulps:—



SKETCH I.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in its poplar state.

SKETCH II.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in its transition state.

SKETCH III.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in its popular state.

After the exhibition of these works of art we left, but the meeting continued until they were all finally asleep.

A GREAT CURIOSITY NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR OFFICE.—In a box of cigars imported from Bremen, as the label outside indicated, we found the inside lining to be an old copy of the *German Democrat*, published up Third street. Can any Heller explain this?

PRENTICE insists that there ought to be an Extradition Law, by which MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, if he continues to write verses about this country, may be brought over here for a trial. Our only objection to such a law is, that it might lead to an Extra 'dition of TUPPER'S works.

Mamma.—"What's my darling crying about?" *Greedy Little Boy.*—"Why, Dr. Nobby says Freddy's got the measles, and I haven't got any. Boo-ooh!"

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ FOR SALE.—THE PROPRIETOR OFFERS for sale the "Chicken Hatching Apparatus," which has proved an entire success, and will be profitable to any person having the time to attend to the trade. Address, etc.

What is the matter? The egg hatching machine for sale! "Some 1600 juvenile cocks and hens," we are told further on in the advertisement, are waiting to throw off the yolk. If not taken out they must die the death of the musty. As a last resort we would advise the placing of a *hatchway* over the door.

THE LATEST JOKE.—A *dig* at the Nevada gold mines.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·00 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosette, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Touris Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 29mrp NO. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 36 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 15smth§rp Below Fourth,

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 26§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

CARPETINGS, &c
CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,
Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their
SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS,
NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS
OF
Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,
Which they offer at prices corresponding with
THE DECLINE IN GOLD.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.
We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.
Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet
Extra Superfine Ingrain.
JUST RECEIVED,
WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY
Canton Mattings,
OF ALL WIDTHS,
McCallums, Crease & Sloan,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
[3 24 1mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-FLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street.
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
in store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thsu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

DRY GOODS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT St.
SILKS,
RIBBONS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, ETC
Gold the Basis of Prices.
[4 6 stuth
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

NOW OPEN,
PARIS MADE MANTILLAS.
RICH SILK BASQUINES.
RICH SILK JACKETS.
RICH SILK CIRCLES.
DEMI-SEASON JACKETS.
DEMI-SEASON BASQUINES.
DEMI-SEASON ROTONDES.
FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS.
DENTELLE DES INDES.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
WHITE LACE SHAWLS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

CARPETINGS.
JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!
LEEDOM & SHAW
Are now opening a full assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Carpets.
These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.
No. 910 ARCH Street,
3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing; do. in style unsurpassed.
4 7 3mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.
NEW LINEN GOODS,
Just Received Direct from Europe,
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.
LINEN LAWN DRESSES, New Styles, very Handsome.
LINEN TRAVELLING DRESSES, Entirely New Design.
NEW PRINTED LINENS, landing from steamer "Propontis.."
GOLDEN FLAX IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, all the numbers. These Linens are of extra weight and quality.
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, from 87½ cents per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, New Patterns, very cheap.
CHEAP NAPKINS, landing from steamer "Helvetia."
TABLE CLOTHS, Rare Styles, with NAPKINS to match.
TOWELS, of every kind, from 25 cents to $1·25 each.
NURSERY DIAPERS, All the Widths Required.
TOWELINGS by the yard.
CRASH DIAPER, HUCK, ETC.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS, in White, Colored, and Fancy.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Kind, for Ladies', Gents', and Children.
SHIRT BOSOMS, of very Superior Quality.
BIRD-EYE AND OTHER DIAPERS.
LINEN CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.
Linen Buyers will save time and money by coming direct to
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
3 31 stuth] No. 828 ARCH Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT THE LOWEST RATES, A FINE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
FOR CITY RETAIL SALES.
LADIES' SACK CLOTHS.
FASHIONABLE SILKS.
NEWEST DRESS GOODS.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS.
TOURIST DRESS GOODS. [4 12 thstu5p
BEST BLACK SILKS.
RICHEST GRENADINES, ETC. ETC.

DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES
POIL DE CHEVRES, 25 cents, cost 40.
FOULARD CHALLIES, 31 cents, cost 45.
FOULARD CHALLIES, 33 cents, cost 48.
GAY PLAID POPLINS, 37½ cents, cost 55.
PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES, 40 cents, cost 55.
PLAID ILLUSIONS, 50 cents, cost 65.
DOUBLE WIDTH PLAIDS, 75 cents, worth $1 00.
DOUBLE WIDTH PLAIDS, 87½ cents, worth $1·25.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 50 cents, worth 65.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 50 cents, worth 75.
DOUBLE WIDTH FIGURED MOHAIRS, 75 cents, worth $1·00.
NEW STYLES CHALLIE DE LAINES, at 25 cents.
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, at prices below the cost of importation.
NEAT PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·25.
NEAT PLAID SILKS, $1·25.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $1 50.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $1 75.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $2·00
SMALL PLAID SILKS, $2·50.
We have now one of the most complete assortments of SILKS in this city, and we are selling them at lower prices than they can be imported even if gold should go down to a much lower figure. Very many qualities we are selling at the original gold cost.
H. STEEL & SON,
4 9 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.
SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

SPLENDID TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS.
Just received, a fresh invoice of
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
WITH NAPKINS AND DOILIES TO MATCH.
The very finest goods imported.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 12 thstu3t No. 1108 CHESNUT Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

DRY GOODS.
113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened:—
Another lot of 6000 yards of Bleached Muslin, best in the city, for 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, yard wide, best makes.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 cts.
Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 24 cents per yard.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins,
Bleached Muslins, full 1¼ yard wide, 31½ cents per yard.
Fast color Calicoes, 15 cents per yard.
Best quality Calicoes, fast colors, 18½ cts. per yard.
American and French Ginghams,
Plaid Poil de Chevre, 25 cents per yard.
Just opened, 700 dozen Linen Napkins, warranted all linen, $2 38, $2 45, $2 50, $2 60, $2 75, up to $5·00 per dozen.
Table Cloths and Table Linens.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 62, 75, up to $1 40 per yard.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Linen Bird-eye for Aprons.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Soft-finish Cambric, Jaconet and Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Muslins, and Victoria Lawns, Plaid and Striped Muslins, Shirred Muslins.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.
Cambric Edgings, Insertings and Flouncings, Dimity Bands, etc. etc.
Good quality Bonnet Ribbons.
Nos. 4 and 5 Corded-edge Ribbons.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 31

LARGE STOCK
OF NEW AND ELEGANT
SACKINGS FOR LADIES'
ALSO,
COATINGS AND CASSIMERES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Just received, and for sale under GOLDEN PRESSURE, by [4 3 12t
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 S. SECOND Street.

AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of
SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL
At Moderate Prices.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.
NOW OPEN,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
LAMA SHAWLS,
SILK AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
LAMA AND PUSHER LACE POINTS AND BORNOUS.
LATEST STYLES [4 13 5trp
CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACKS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAIDS and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces FIGURES in all varieties of styles and prices, from 16c to $1·50.
200 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
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628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
These of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and excellency to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 9

"THE TRUE HISTORY OF A LITTLE RAGAMUFFIN."

A NEW BOOK ABOUT THE LONDON POOR

Mr. James Greenwood, the "amateur casual," whose remarkable adventures in a London workhouse have attracted much attention in England, has published a new narrative—said to be a picture of actual life among the London poor—under the title of "The True History of a Little Ragamuffin." It is highly praised by the English journals, one of which remarks that "so graphic is it in style that we can scarcely divest ourselves of the idea that he must have been on intimate terms with the ragmuffin he personates." Frying-pan alley, Clerkenwell, was the place in which the hero first saw the light, his father being a "coster," and till his mother's death, which happened when he was about six years old, he seems not to have had a particularly hard time of it.

There are in this volume several bits of character-drawing which are in the Dickens manner, and exceedingly good—such, for instance, as this sketch of Mrs. Winkship, a woman of business who inhabits Frying-pan alley:—

MRS WINKSHIP.

Mrs. Winkship was an elderly lady, living at the entrance of the alley. If a single pound, she was full five stone heavier than Mr. Piggott, to say nothing of her being considerably shorter and thicker. But it was not entirely on account of her superior size that I felt more interest in Mrs. Winkship's case than in the publican's. As for Mr Piggott, so long as they succeeded in removing his body, *how* would not have troubled me in the least; indeed, so far from being affected by the fact of his dying, I have no doubt that, had I been informed that that event had taken place on his own premises, I should have greatly rejoiced that now all chances of the occurrence of the calamity that haunted me were at an end; but in Mrs Winkship's case, respect, not to say downright love and gratitude, entered very considerably into the question she was a woman of business. I don't know exactly what she called herself, but she followed the business left by her husband, which was that of lending barrows and money to the many fruit-hawkers that lived in our alley. It was Mrs. Winkship's boast that since Mr. Winkship's death, which had happened thirteen years ago, she had never journeyed out of Turnmil street, except on the one occasion of her venturing as far as the Royal Coburg Theatre at Lambeth in the pantomime season, when she had slipped down the gallery stairs and sprained her ankle. Her constant station was the threshold of her own house, where, seated on an upturned coke-measure, with a nose-bag full of chaff for a cushion, she kept watch the livelong day. The peculiar nature of her business, or more properly speaking, of her customers compelled it. Unless she caught the fellows when they returned home after disposing of their stock, and insisted on their "squaring up" before they went indoors, she was sure to be a loser.

The difficulties of her business, however, afforded no material hindrance to her enjoying herself in the ways of eating and drinking. In wet weather she sat in the passage; but when it remained fine overhead, neither breakfast, dinner, nor tea would drive her from the nose-bag. She had no other lodger but a niece—a lanky, pock-marked young woman, who wore her hair much strained in a backward direction, and there secured in a great bunch. The frightful disease that had so scared her face had also robbed her of an eye, so that altogether she could not be called handsome; but, like her aunt, she was a good hearted creature, and helped me to a meal many and many a time. She kept the key of the barrow-shed in Dog and Stile Yard, and undertook the house-cleaning for her aunt, and prepared her meals.

They were meals! Since that memorable time it has been my good fortune to partake of many dinners that might fairly be called exceptional; but not one of them ever came up to those Mrs. Winkship used to partake of. At breakfast or at tea she was nothing very great; but at dinner she was splendid. The coke-measure, being of the half bushel size, was of a convenient height for sitting on before a bottom-up apple-sieve. The apple sieve was the dining-table; and, certain as stroke of 1 o'clock, you might see Mrs. Winkship shift her coke measure from the doorway to under the parlor window, and hear her call out, "Ready, Martha, when you are!" and then Martha would raise the parlor window, and arrange on the windowsill the salt and the vinegar, and the pepper and the mustard; then she would bring out the apple sieve, already spread with a cloth as white as bran new calico; and then she would bustle back into the parlor again, and hand the dinner out at the window to Mrs. Winkship.

It was always something with plenty of gravy in it—rich to look at, luscious, and smoking hot; but the most wonderful feature of Mrs. Winkship's dinners was their smell. There are meats by nature delicious smelling—roast pork, for instance; but—and how Martha managed it I could never, from that day to this, imagine—she seemed to possess the power of conferring an odor of baked crackling on the tamest meats; to conjure out of them a fragrance that seemed to cry aloud with a voice that could be heard from one end of the alley to the other. Certainly; fancy may have had a great deal to do with it; or that smelling being our share, we made the most of it; or it may possibly have happened that Mrs. Winkship's dinner and its odor being altogether without any competition, its virtues appeared more forcibly. Which either of the above conjectures explains the fact I don't care; I only know that exactly as I have never seen such dinners, so have I never smelt any such. It was a common remark amongst us boys and girls, that it seemed to be always Sunday with Mrs. Winkship. After dinner she drank rum-and-water—hot, invariably. In the the depth of winter, when the snow was on the ground, and she sat on the coke measure wearing a hairy cap with ear-laps, and wrapped in a coachman's box coat, she would drink it; in the summer time, when the cobble-stones of the valley were hot to naked feet, and the gutters too warm for a refreshing dabble in them, she drank it hot and strong as ever.

Did we respect Mrs. Winkship the less on account of this weakness? Did we despise her, and taunt her, and make fun of her? We did not. How could we, when we saw how jolly it made her, and considered what a profitable weakness it was to us? We used to fetch it for her, three-pen'orth at a time. We used to lurk in the shadow of doorways, and peep from window-blinds, keeping a sharp eye on her till the arrival of the moment for action—the moment when she waddled back from the parlor window to the doorway with her seat, and sat herself down thereon, with her fat arms contentedly folded on her lap. We used to take it in turns. The way was to stroll from your lurking-place, and saunter towards her in the most undesigned manner possible; and when you approached close enough to address her innocently, and as though the thought had that moment popped into your head, asking if she happened to want anything fetched. Her way, then, was to look up in an astonished manner, and as though she thought you had made a mistake—taken her for somebody else, possibly.

"Did you speak to me, boy?"

"Yes'm. I'm going into Tummel street to fetch some treacle, in a minute, for my mother; I thought perhaps you might want some tea, or something, m."

"No, thanky, boy; my tea I've got, and my milk will be here presently. I don't think I stand in need of anything."

When it came to this, the way of the boy was to thank her very civilly, and to look perfectly satisfied, and as though he well knew that since Mrs. Winkship was all right in the matters of tea and milk, she could not by any earthly possibility require anything else. It, on the contrary, the boy acted differently—if he winked, or looked knowing merely, and grinned as much as to say, "Why, what's the use of carrying on with all this jolly nonsense? You know what you always have and what you want; give me the halfpence and say no more about it!"—I say if he said or even looked anything of this sort, he would have been sent about his business in a twinkling, and scratched out of the lady's good books for no end of time; but if he managed the business neatly and turned away promptly and respectfully when he had got Mrs. Winkship's answer, it was next to a certainty that she would exclaim presently:—

Mr. Bell's invention consists of an alphabet of thirty signs, by means of which, and their various combinations, it is alleged, he is able to represent every sound of which the human voice is capable. The system has already won the most cordial approval of several distinguished philologists. Marvellous and impossible as such a system may seem, it is only the truth to say that Mr. Bell demonstrated not only its possibility, but that he had invented an alphabet which could be used with considerable facility. The test was this:—A number of gentlemen present repeated to Mr. Bell sentences and phrases from a great variety of tongues—from the polished Arabic or Syriac, or Chinese, to the barbarous Hottentot and other savage languages, including several of our provincial dialects. These Mr. Bell wrote down in his alphabet, some of the sounds being such as he had not heard before, and his son, who had been in a room adjoining, was brought in and read the sounds which had been written with the most perfect exactness, rendering correctly the drawl or splutter of the various local dialects, and the scarcely appreciable refinements in pronunciation of other languages. The test was most varied and searching, and left no doubt on the minds of those present as to Mr. Bell's success. Various remarkable cases of the ease with which the system enabled the pronunciation of a foreign language to be taught were also related. The letters of his alphabet were not shown to the audience by Mr. Bell.

In addition to its use in teaching pronunciation, the alphabet, in the opinion of the few who have examined it, will be eminently suited for telegraphic purposes. It is a phonetic system which the most different peoples can make use of and understand; and for telegraphic wires passing through several countries it seems to solve the problem which is found so troublesome on our Indo-European line. To the science of comparative philology its services will perhaps be most striking. It has long been the despair of philologists, to devise an alphabet which would represent the sounds of any and all languages for the purpose of comparison—an alphabet which might become a common one for travellers and missionaries exploring new regions or learning new languages, as well as for philological savans. That desideratum seems now supplied, and if the alphabet can be generally adopted, it provides the means of stereotyping all the existing languages on the earth for the purposes of comparison and history.

INSECT LEAVES.

M. Vandal, Postmaster-General, has presented the Jardin d'Acclimatization with three specimens of the most extraordinary natural curiosities, called fly leaves or insect leaves. These singular creatures belong to the grasshopper tribe, and bear an exact resemblance to the leaf of the gayava tree, on which they feed, not only in form, but in color. Certain parts of the insect are of a rusty brown, which precisely coincides with the tint of the branches of the gayava, and even the claws or feet of the insect are provided with folnacious pedicles which are of the same form as the leaves of the tree. A single living specimen reached England some years ago. The three now at the Jardin d'Acclimatization were brought from the Seychelles Island by M. Berthelin, who gave them to the Postmaster-General.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Abandonment of the Attempt to Remove Jeff. Davis on Writ of Habeas Corpus.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—The rumor that an attempt would be made at Richmond, under the late proclamation of the President, to effect the removal to that city of Jeff. Davis on a writ of habeas corpus, has proved correct. Among his friends there the subject was discussed at great length and in all its possible bearings, when the matter was dropped; from very positive assurance that they could do nothing in the case. Jeff. Davis being a prisoner of the United States, in order to effect his removal in the way contemplated it was found the writ of habeas corpus would be inoperative unless bearing the approving signature of Chief Justice Chase.

It being settled that the Chief Justice would not give the benefit of his signature to the proposed writ, it was further settled to let him alone, and not give him the opportunity of a refusal, which might only complicate matters more. On the other hand, had a writ issued by any of the judicial functionaries of this State been served on Major-General Miles here for the surrender of Jeff. Davis, he would most positively have disregarded it. Whether the friends of Mr. Davis, in the course of their deliberative sessions, took pains to ascertain this fact, I do not know; but this much I do know, that such would have been the course General Miles would have taken in the premises. Thus the case stands. Jeff. Davis is still here, and bids likely to remain until the powers that be, and the most exalted powers of the general Government, at that, ordain otherwise.

Viewing the situation as described above, I understand now that the friends of Mr. Davis most zealous in accomplishing his restoration to liberty—and among them it is understood that the term of imprisonment he has undergone, probably prolonged to a month more, will be the extent of punishment meted out to him, and that there need be no fears of his life or banishment from the country—have determined to wait the publication by the President of a general amnesty proclamation. It is confidently believed and asserted that such proclamation will be speedily forthcoming, and that the name of Jeff. Davis will head the list of those to be benented by it. It is even positively asserted that the sentiments of the Cabinet have been canvassed on the subject, and that the influence of the majority will be given to accomplish such end. While the fact is remembered that the orders given once on a time by Jeff. Davis to his forces in Tennessee to shoot Andrew Johnson on sight, is not likely to have been forgotten by the latter, it is argued that the President's friendly feelings to the people of the States lately in rebellion, and the anxiety to restore not only the old Union of land and States, but the union of hands and hearts as well, will induce President Johnson to merge all personal feelings of bitterness and hatred to his sole desire and conscientious and self-sacrificing determination to achieve such result. As to his using his power to open the prison doors of Jeff. Davis, and let him go forth free again, there are those who hope for it and those who do not. While many urge such a step as not only one of expediency, but one of duty, and in following out its alleged beneficial results upon the future of the country, portray the grandest historical record awaiting the President's own mapping out for himself, others think and assert that treason should be punished, and that only the felon's doom should await the head and leader of men who planted barrels of powder under Libby Prison, attempted the burning of our cities, and perpetrated that crowning act of infamy, the assassination of President Lincoln. Jeff. Davis is fond of smoking. Let him put that in his pipe and smoke it; and as he watches the smoke gracefully curling upward, let him hope and pray with what strength and fervor he may.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved, richly finished seven-octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.

These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos, can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail.

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4 6 21t rp No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

RAVEN & BACON'S
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They have stood No. 1 for forty years, and daily increase in popularity. J. E. GOULD,
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Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mw2m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

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9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,060 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
23 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
		$461,061'45
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate		147,306'89
Loans on collateral amply secured		109,481'05
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		32,409'16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000'00
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Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223 00

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1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.

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CATALOGUE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING'S SALE.

1—After Greuze. "The Milkmaid."
2—After Greuze. "The Flower Girl."
3—After Murillo. "The Fruit Venders."
4—"Still Life."
5—"Ecce Homo."
6—"Saint Peter."
7—Ramsey. "The Lock."
8—Ramsey. "Landscape—Sheep."
9—James Hamilton. "Niagara Falls."
10—Ream. "Still Life—Peaches."
11—R. H. Reed. "The Little Wonderer."
12—Otter. "Landscape in Delaware county, Pennsylvania."
13—Dibden, London. "Landscape." (Water Color Drawing.)
14—Dibden, London. "View near London." (Water Color Drawing.)
15—Lindell, Berlin. "The Concert."
16—Lindell, Berlin. "The Lecture."
17—E. Botts. "Forest near Windsor, England."
18—Jacoby. "The Harvesters."
19—Moran. "View on the Delaware."
20—S. Devaux, French School. "The Little Pets."
21—After Meyer Von Bremen. "Sleep, Baby, Sleep."
22—After Gerard Dow. Paris. "My Chickens for Sale."
23—Ramsey. "English Cottage."
24—Ramsey. "Companion to English Cottage."
25—Bretems, Munich. "Swiss Town."
26—E. D. Lewis. "Sketch Study from Nature.
27—Paul Weber, Germany. "Chew's Mansion—Germantown."
28—Reed. "Hide and Seek."
29—Dewett. "The Broken Pitcher."
30—Fragneau, Paris. "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone."
31—After Brooke. "The Mother's Dream."
32—After Brooke. "The Believer's Vision."
33—E. D. Lewis. "Sunset in the Catskill Mountains."
34—W. Sheridan Young. "Landscape—Near Germantown."
35—Williams. "Partridge Shooting."
36—W. S. Haseltine, New York. "Newport."
37—W. S. Haseltine, New York. "Companion to No. 36."
38—H. Mulley, Antwerp. "Norwegian Landscape."
39—Lazerge, French School. "Mater della Rosa."
40—Mario, Paris. "White Grapes."
41—Mario, Paris. "Black Grapes."
42—Fragneau, Paris. "The Morning's Ride."
43—After De Devaux, Paris. "Arabian Steed."
44—After De Devaux, Paris. "Arabian Steed."
45—James Hamilton. "Coast Scene." (Water Color Drawing.)
46—Boucher, French School. "The Fisherman—Coast Scene."
47—Reed. "The Poor Boy's Christmas."
48—Leickert, Berlin. "Landscape in Holland."
49—Fragneau, Paris. "Game."
50—"General Washington."
51—"Lady Washington."
52—George Bensell. "Winter Landscape."
53—After Richardson, London. "The Old Ford."
54—After Richardson, London. "The Old Bridge."
55—Ridell, Liverpool, "Cairo."
56—H. J. Bodington, London. "The Village School."
57—H. J. Bodington, London. "The Old Mill."
58—E. D. Lewis. "Lake George."
59—F. Brest, Brussels. "View near Constantinople."
60—After Willems. "L'Accouche."
61—Kruseman Von Elien, Flemish School. "Twilight Landscape."
62—Von Deighen, Brussels. "Sheep."
63—Von Seben, Dresden. "A Shady Corner."
64—Murcet, Paris. "Landscape, Westphalia, Germany."
65—Krousey, Paris. "Landscape in Loraine."
66—After Sant. "Shakespeare at the Age of Twelve."
67—After Sant. "Milton at the Age of Twelve."
68—Hains. "Landscape in Bucks County, Pennsylvania."
69—George Bensell. "The Approaching Storm."
70—H. C. Bispham, Philadelphia. "Landscape, with Cattle."
71—E. Moran, Philadelphia. "New York Harbor."
72—Fragneau, Paris. "The Love Letter."
73—After Guido. "Ecce Homo."
74—After Correggio. "Nativity of Christ."
75—Lanfinet, Berlin. "Return from the Bath."
76—Richardson, London. "Lake Luzerne."
77—Knaust, Berlin. "Lake Maggiore."
78—Boser, Munich. "The First Snow."
79—After Murillo. "Immaculate Conception."
80—S. J. Ferris, Philadelphia. "The Lilies."
81—Lepotvien, Antwerp. "Marine Boat and Figures."
82—After Rembrandt. "The Duke of Glendon and his Father."
83—After Reidel, Cologne. "Judith."
84—Van Severdonk, Berlin. "Sheep."
85—Van Severdonk, Berlin. "Chickens."
86—Litschauer, Berlin. "Huntsman."
87—Vincent, Brussels. "Road in the Forest."
88—E. L. Henry, New York. "The Road to the White Mountains."
89—After Meyer Von Bremen. "Sleep, Baby, Sleep."
90—After Koek-Koek. "Winter Scene in Holland."

THURSDAY EVENING'S SALE.

91—Grostyne, London. "Landscape—Tyrol."
92—Wilson, Glasgow. "Landscape—with Figures."
93—Canache. "Saint John." (Old Italian Painting.)
94—Mullen, Paris. "The Mother's Joy."
95—Albert. "Landscape—with Cattle."
96—Wilcox. "The Charter Oak.
97—After Gerome. "Aimee."
98—Wilson, New Jersey. "Dorchester Cattle."
99—Herbert. "Moonlight—Grunewald, Switzerland."
100—F. Duntre, Dusseldorf. "Lake of Thun."
101—Champe. "Blacksmith Shop."
102—T. Duntre, Dusseldorf. "Steamboat Landing—Lake Luzerne."
103—Guido Reni. "Beatrice de Cenci."
104—Van Severdonk, Munich. "Sheep."
105—Van Severdonk, Munich. "Companion to No. 104."
106—Scholtems, Dresden. "The Morning Visit."
107—Armfield, London. "Sportsman's Favorites."
108—Brochardt, Paris. "The Coquette."
109—Baumgartner, Brussels. "Lake of Thun."
110—Baumgartner, Brussels. "Isenthal."
111—After Krausman, Paris. "Trial of Patience."
112—After Krausman, Paris. "The Knitting Lesson."
113—Van Lamputten, Dresden. "Chickens."
114—Schultze, Dusseldorf. "Lake Luzerne."
115—Rossin, Berlin. "The Young Chickens." (Very fine.)
116—Laurent de Buel. "Landscape, with Cattle."
117—Iungheim, Dresden. "Lake of Brientz."
118—Gabe—Paris. "Catching Game."
119—H. A. Koek-koek, Dresden. "Landscape View near Brussels."
120—C. F. de Vogel, Antwerp. "Landscape Scene in Germany."
121—C. F. de Vogel, Antwerp. "Landscape—Companion to No. 120."
122—F. Von Seben, Berlin. "The Bird Catchers."
123—Van Hamme, Berlin. "Interior View—With Figures."
124—F. Duntre, Dusseldorf. "Winter in Germany—The Forge."
125—Thulley. "Fruit."
126—Thulley. "Flowers."
127—After Raphael. "The Holy Family."
128—Brown, New York. "Spring."
129—Brown, New York. "Summer."
130—Brown, New York. "Autumn."
131—Brown, New York. "Winter."
132—De Heem, Old Master. "Flowers."
133—R. H. Reed, Philadelphia. "Into Mischief."
134—Thomas Moran, Philadelphia. "Coast of New Brunswick."
135—After Knulbach. "The Angel of Peace."
136—George F. Bensell, Philadelphia. "Faith."
137—E. D. Lewis, Philadelphia. "Autumn—Lake George."
138—After Constable. "Going to Church."
139—Weinert. "Scene in Devonshire."
140—After Correggio. "Reading Magdaline."
141—Carlo Dolce. "Mater Dolorosa."
142—Armfield, London. "Setter and Pheasant."
143—S. Jacobson, Dusseldorf. "Landscape—Winter Scene."
144—Van Severdonk. "Goats."
145—Van Severdonk. "Sheep."
146—Charles Stewart. "Capture of Plymouth, N. Y." (Original Water Color Drawing.)
147—Van Lamputten. "Landscape—With Chickens."
148—Van Lamputten. "Landscape—With Sheep."
149—After Murillo. "Immaculate Conception."
150—James Hamilton. "Coast Scene."
151—Ream. "Still Life—Apples."
152—After Frost. "Una and the Wood Nymphs."
153—James Hamilton. "Delaware Bay." (Water Color Drawing.)
154—Charles Stuart, London. "Fruit and Flowers."
155—Van Severdonk. "Chickens."
156—Pichel, Paris. "The Smokers."
157—Meyer Von Bremen. "The Little Coquette."
158—Heine Steinike. "Landscape—Scene in the Tyrol."
159—W. Hahn, Dusseldorf. "The Pet Bird."
160—Seignac. "The Soap Bubble."
161—Van Lamputten. "Landscape—with Chickens."
162—G. Gaselschap. "Shelter During the Storm."
163—J. A. Oeitel. "News from Home."
164—F. L. Smith. "Winter Landscape."
165—W. Cruikshank, London. "Bird and Blossoms." (Water-Color Drawing.)
166—Pottin. "The Morning Prayer."
167—Rossiter, New York. "Contemplation."
168—J. S. Hill, Philadelphia. "A Covey of Partridges."
169—J. C. Morris, London. "The Hireling Shepherd."
170—H. Von Seben. "Flying the Kite."
171—L. M. Spencer. "The Pet Parrot."
172—J. Dalbey. "Fort Debais—Italy."
173—J. Dalbey. "Missalonghi—Greece."
174—Calame, Paris. "Landscape—The Road."
175—Armfield, London. "Ready for the Chase."
176—After Meyer Von Bremen. "Grand mother's Darling."
177—"Landscape—Summer." (Painted on Metal.)
178—"Landscape—Winter." (Painted on Metal.)
179—T. Shuit, Amsterdam. "Winter in Holland."
180—W. Sanford Mason, Philadelphia. "Time of Peace."
181—Grostyne, London. "Landscape—Ploughing."

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